HATS AND FURS.
SETT & HAMMOND,
Hatters &
Furriers,
showing the finest Stock of
RS & HATS
the city, at their New Store
MADISON-ST.,
NEAR LASALLE.
ATS & CAPS.
McBAIN & CO.,
NEW STYLES IN
FELT, CLOTH, AND
ESS SILK HATS
AT BOTTOM PRICES.
STATE 204 20 WEST MADISON-ST
CLOAKS AND SUITS.
W. REID,
329 West Madison-st
FASHIONABLE
OAKS AND SUITS
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
Advertising Agencies.
HANDLER & CO. are authorized to receive a
ments for all Chicago daily papers at their pro
ates for any newspaper or periodical in the U
ign countries, and receive all cards for the
3M South Clark-st.
Architects.
L. GAY, 18 and 24 Central Block.
JENNEY, W. Boardman-st.
Painters' and Painters' Materials.
RIM & CO., No. 240 State-st.
Banks.
FARM, 4 MECH. SAVING, S.S. Bank
NATIONAL, 42 West Washington-st.
Bedding and Rubber Goods.
& WHITMER, 28 West Randolph-st.
Bitters (Persian & Callender Tobac
ARL MONHEIMER & HAAS, 82 State-st.
Book Manufacturers and Stati
Book printers.
KNOW, 66 South Canal-st.
ON AMBERG & CO., 31 South Canal-st.
HALLE & CO., 107 and 109 South Lasalle
N & FOWLIE, 78 Washington-st.
CO., 31 South Canal-st.
HDELTON, 4 and 6 East Randolph-st.
BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washing
Booksellers and Stationers.
ANDREWS & CO., 66 Wabash-av.
Y BROTHERS, 136 State-st.
Boots and Shoes, Wholesale.
BASSETT & ALLEN, 22 and 24 Lake-st.
& BLACK, 151 Lake-st., Room 3.
Sheet Lead Manufacturers.
ELLACHEROUD & CO., 70 North Canal-st.
WATSON & SONS, 28 South Canal-st.
Cutlery and Sporting Goods.
ABBEY & CO., 92 and 94 Lake-st.
THOMAS, 87 Lake-st.
Hardware and Cutlery.
MILTON BRADLEY & CO., Builders', 43 Lake-st.
LEY, ALLING & CO., 40 Lake-st.
Insurance Agents.
TERRY & SHELDEN, 78 West Lake-st.
Insurance (Fire and Marine).
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 108 & 110 L
Insurance (Life).
MANHATTAN LIFE, 98 and 100 Washington-st.
of New Jersey, 8 East Lake-st.
Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
BERLAIN & CO., 52 Lake-st.
LEMAN & CO., 61 Lake-st.
Jewelers and Jewelers' Findings
SON & CO., 34 South Canal-st.
Lawyers.
BAILEY, 10 LaSalle-st.
Trunk Manufacturers.
T. WILT, 145 Madison-st., and 48 Lake-st.
Undertaking.
LDON & DAVIES, 12 West Monroe-st.
JORDAN, 120 Clark-st., near Court House.
SON BROTHERS, 114 Clark-st., near Court House.
Wire Cloth and Wire Work.
TON WIRE CLOTH CO., 78 W. Lake-st.
Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
WESTERN MANUF'G CO., 52 Lake-st.
FOR SALE.
A Rare Business Opportun
SALE—One-third interest in the large F
and best Factory of Cars, Axels & C
established six or seven years, and has a
ening business; located at Dubuque, Iowa
points in the Northwest.
ON, Dubuque, Iowa.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1872. NUMBER 53.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Scandinavian National Bank,

AT CHICAGO,

In the State of Illinois, at close of business, Oct. 3, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$ 235,089.25
Overdrafts	616.76
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	150,000.00
U. S. bonds and Reserve Agents	45,630.37
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	500.00
Due from National Banks	65,761.64
Due from State Banks and bankers	5,286.00
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	11,623.83
Current expenses and taxes paid	350.49
Premiums paid	14,750.00
Checks and other cash items	2,444.86
Exchanges for Clear. s House	2,108.16
Bills of other National Banks	19,750.00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	206.89
Specie	5,000.70
Legal-tender notes	60,000.00
	$706,982.99

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 225,000.00
Surplus fund	1,249.94
Undivided profits	18,811.10
National Bank notes outstanding	135,000.00
State Bank notes outstanding	251,922.45
Dividends unpaid	1,350.00
Individual deposits	15,000.00
United States deposits	18,720.50
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	24,825.16
Due to National Banks	12,414.74
Due to State Banks and bankers	
Notes and bills re-discounted	
Bills payable	
	$706,982.99

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss:

I, Andrew Miller, Cashier of the Scandinavian National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ALEXANDER SILLER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of October, A. D. 1872. ARNOLD MAYER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

W. K. NIXON,
E. RIDDLE ROBERTS, } Directors.
F. L. HAWKINSON,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

SOLINA;

OR,

The Actor's Daughter.

A ROMANCE.

By E. O. S.

12mo. Extra Cloth. $2.

Vivid, completely elevated and natural in tone and style, full of refined and healthy thought, and exhibiting an intimate and accurate knowledge of aristocratic society in England.

MY BROTHER'S KEEPER.

Just Ready. By the Author of "Dollars and Cents." "Sue Worthington," &c. New edition. 12mo. Extra cloth. $1.50.

THE HILLS OF SHATEMUC.

Just Ready. By the author of "The Wide, Wide World." "Dollars and Cents," &c. New edition. 12mo. Extra cloth. $1.50.

The above are groundless volumes, by the Warner Sisters, the authors of the delightful delineations of life and manners so well known to the public, present marked attributes in point both of plot and style.

For sale by booksellers generally, or will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of the price by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,

715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

STOVES.

STOVES.

The American Base Burner—the great "King of Heaters."

W. & L. W. WHEELER'S, 235 State-st.

NOTICE.

Parties owning or in any manner out of the Mississippi River, or in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, or Canada, will find it to their interest to call at the office of the Missouri Valley Land Company, No. 2 Nassau-st., Chicago, Ill., and examine the lands of said Company in Southern Kansas, before purchasing elsewhere.

REMOVAL.

REMOVED.

HEAVEY & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Stoves, Furnaces, Ranges, Tin and Sheet Iron Furnishing Goods, have removed to 180 Lake-st.

FOR SALE.

HAIR AND CLOTH BRUSHES.

A splendid assortment of Hair and Cloth Brushes. Wholesale and Retail—Very Cheap.

GERTS, LUMBARD & CO.,

167 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

A complete home for family use—well broke, gentle, a sure, and perfectly sound—together with an open Top Buggy. Can be seen at No. 78 West Washington-st., second floor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Chicago Lith. & Printing Co.,

71 and 80 Van Buren-st., cor. Third-av.

ENGRAVING and LITHOGRAPHY

executed with skill and promptness.

J. O. RAYMOND has no connection whatever with this Company, and no authority to collect accounts for us.)

GINANCIAL.

J. O. Slaughter,

BANKER,

Gold and Stock Brokerage, 78 Madison-st. Buys and sells Stocks, Bonds and Gold. Receives money on deposit and transacts a General Banking and Brokerage Business.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. WYANT,

Will Widow-av., begs to inform her patrons that she has returned from New York, with all the novelties in Millinery, and will also open with private millinery, (formerly with the Misses Buchanan) having secured the Millinery Department, will be pleased to see all friends and patrons.

W. Faber's and other Lead Pencils,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st.

J. M. W. JONES,

Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer. Railroad Work and Office Outfits a specialty.

Canal-st., and 509 Wabash-av.

ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY,

509 Wabash-av., Chicago.

For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

WILLIAM H. SHARP, Secretary.

SUPPLY OF CONSTITUTION WATER

Can be had every morning at the Springs of the Kinzie, corner of Rush and Kinzie, and at the Depots in the Rinkler, Grand, Gilbert, Tremont, Sherman, Richmond, Matteson, Briggs, Druggists, Tarrytown, Tarrytown, Tarrytown

YESTERDAY.

How the Anniversary of the Fire Was Observed in Chicago.

No Grand Municipal Demonstration this Year.

The Board of Trade Building Formally Inaugurated.

Addresses by Messrs. Jones, Culver, Coolbaugh, and Medill.

St. Mary's Catholic Church Dedicated with Imposing Ceremonies.

THE CITY.

EVERYDAY IN CHICAGO YESTERDAY.

reads some allusion, in some way or another, to the great fire. Everybody had an experience to relate, and everybody relished it, and listened to the tale of somebody else. So it will be until the last of us who witnessed the saddest and grandest sight of the century shall have passed away. Each recurring anniversary will recall that wonderful night; and, when some of us get very old, we will tell the tale to our children, and our children's children will be proud of an ancestry dating Before the Fire. Associated with the fire will be its

FIRST ANNIVERSARY,

and who that walked through the streets of New Chicago yesterday, but felt better for it. Where, a short year ago, were smoking ruins, stood great buildings, monuments to the ante-pyre and energy of Chicago. The Stars and Stripes floated lovingly from above those, and as most each business walked by they looked proud and pleased at the great achievements, and the pervious fact that it was worth being a citizen of Chicago. There were

MANY STRANGERS

in the city from different part of the State, and from our sister cities of St. Louis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, etc. They were one and all struck with the progress made in rebuilding. It would not be too much to say they were astonished. The magnificence of many of the new structures won their admiration, and their solidity made them express the opinion that they would stand for ages, and not need to be rebuilt in a generation, as the business district here. Many of our citizens took

A DAY OF HOLIDAY

in a quiet way, and hired carriages and drove around the city, visiting friends and their families and their interesting cousins from the country all that was worth seeing. Many proceeded to the different places of worship, and joined in the anniversary exercises. Secretary Shorey, of the Y. M. C. A., reports that the gain drink or two on the strength of a year ago. There was no lamentation in the streets, no crying over spilled milk; but all were full of hope and confidence in the future of the city. Of that hope the

NO FORMAL DEMONSTRATION

took place. The day of a general holiday and cessation from work was wisely abandoned, but the public offices, the Board of Public Works, the Mayor's office, and the Courts were closed during part of the day, as a slight recognition of the anniversary.

BOARD OF TRADE.

ABANDONMENT OF THE OLD HALL.

Yesterday noon the Board of Trade abandoned its temporary quarters, near the river, and took formal possession of its new hall, which has arisen more beautiful than it was before the fire. At noon the members of the Board, and invited guests, headed by their officers, formed in procession at the old hall, and moved eastward, upon Washington street to the place which they left so abruptly a year ago, and that already into the hall took its seat, was the following circular, which was read by the president of the Board, Mr. Medill, James Drummond, Blodgett, Williams, Roth, Farwell, Rogers, Tree, Jameson, Gary, Porter, and Walker, General Logan, U. S. Farwell, Ex-Mayor J. B. Rice, General Sheridan and staff, W. F. Coolbaugh, the Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. A. Jones, President of the Chamber of Commerce; Geo. C. Walker, Vice President; J. L. Hancock, C. B. Pope, Artemus Carter, E. G. Hall, D. M. Parsons, O. K. Hinkhouse, F. L. Parker, J. W. Town, and J. F. Brooks, Directors, and C. S. Reynolds Secretary, Ex-President S. M. McCrea, and nearly all the present officers of the Board of Trade were also present.

After a few moments of delay, the exercises were commenced by "Home Again" by the band, followed by "Auld Lang Syne" by the Glee Club, consisting of W. W. Boynton, W. Gooding, A. H. Clark, C. C. Phillips, D. A. Kimberly, W. J. Coulson, H. Jones, and Mr. Symons.

Daniel A. Jones, President of the Chamber of Commerce, then spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT JONES.

MR. PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE: Before giving formal notice that the new Chamber of Commerce is now not to be considered out of place to give a short history of the building of our new Chamber of Commerce. Two days after the great conflagration of October, 1871, the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce held a meeting in a small room on the West Side, and there resolved to rebuild on the old site. Messrs. Dana E. Hancock, George C. Walker, and Jesse Spalding were appointed a Building Committee with power to act. Among the first acts of the committee, was the appointment of Mr. J. C. Cochran as architect, who has since secured the services of Messrs. Burnham & Root. Messrs. C. O. Miller, Mr. Cochran and myself visited several cities of the eastern and central States and other places, and after returning and concluding, with the committee, we adopted the Board Plate before us, as being the most desirable and suitable for our purposes. For the sum of $250,000 the Building Committee were to erect the building and complete it by the 1st of May, 1872. The contract was awarded to Messrs. Duncan, Ewen & Co., and the building was completed by the 1st of May, 1872, and was occupied by the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade on the 15th of May, 1872. The Chamber of Commerce have a lease of the building for twenty years, at a rental of $25,000 per annum, and the Board of Trade have a lease for the same period at a rental of $15,000 per annum. The Chamber of Commerce have also the privilege of purchasing the building at the end of the first ten years for $250,000, and at the end of the second ten years for $200,000

OUR COURTS.

...eriences in the Year After the Fire—Benefit of Forbearance Universal in Chicago.

...ignificance of matters in review of the courts following the fire, the law courts deserve an if deferred to the more stirring one

One thing is noticeable in the history, that the disasters and troubles of the ...ought very little litigation, so universal a ...f adjustment and forbearance. Where the ...ainstated cases is considered, the amount ...ness is wonderfully light.

...p of the records of either of the Courts of ...uity were saved from the all-devouring ...the Clerks met their chiefs for the first ...the great blank, and those were lost in ...but at work they went with a will, and ...days the courts were located. The ...of continuing the business of courts, of ...of which no material vestige remained, ...ency, is too apparent to require ...the subject. The Judges were without ...audits, the Clerks had lost all their ...and calendars, dockets, papers, boxes of ...The magnitude of the loss might well have ...led to have paralyzed the entire business ...the city, and great part of the country ...of the kind occurred. The energy and ...ich characterized the rise of one year of ...published the law, and there really ...cion of business was the speaking of it. ...were sitting actually resuming business ...er the great conbustion.

THE COUNTY COURTS.

...Court—Two days after the fire the Judges of this Court established their temporary ...ches in Building, corner of Desplaines and ...ph streets, making shift with a few chairs ...tables and a modest quantum of clerks and ...The business of administering an ...assumed last forty-eight hours in the ...e Court House. These quarters, like ...other inadequate, and, after three or four ...ences in ronging it, that those who were ...ing up with the Sheriff will not be ...now! to the High School, a building ...ot apart for the purpose. On this ...last, part of the City Hall having been ...air recession, they removed to that ...have since continued to get along, ...comfort. Early in next year they ...will be removed to the second floor of ...ge Jameson's Court. The old docket ...stroyed in the blaze, a new docket ...ge was at once as there was no ...been restored. A suit was commenced ...ty-eight hours after the fire.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

...d States Custom House, in which ...s District Court, Circuit Court and ...s District Court Rooms were also ...ot completely consumed before a ...om made for the continuance of business. ...Negotiations were carried to a successful ...for the removal of all United States ...to the Court House proceeded. ...thither the Courts proceeded, and ...ries the majesty of the law continues ...sort of a show, until May last, when ...in Monroe-st. in Sheridan's old ...ence streets, which had been leased by ...for occupation by the Federal ...t ready, and thither the ...proceeded. They are now comfortable ...ill not be disturbed until the ...foundation is now being dug, for the ...ge, shall in the fulness of time be ...and walking.

...Court.—After a rather exciting ...lawyers, as to where this Court should ...y claiming that it should go to the ...finally determined to remove to the ...Monroe street, and there it is ...mind, the Court being in complete ...th of October, a week having been ...of the occupation of the temporary ...determined to make a copy of ...Judge Drummond and Mr. ...Court, were interested with the ...their industry. It is on record that ...Day last, they gave up the ...to them, all-absorbing labor, and ...their fees for the dockets, ...The Court soon removed to ...it will remain till the new Court House ...

...t.—This Court was and is serving ...re, and did not sit until the first ...the regular term, by which time ...located in the High School. The ...ge of the Court House ...made ready for them—the ...in those wretched quarters ...ough the winter and sweltered ...with an uncomplaining patience ...which is beyond praise. ...that was saved, belonging to ...old papers, worthless for the ...had been stowed away in the vault ...in the basement, for the sake of handling. ...ere made of common ash; and ...ed, as it fell long on the ...ed, and the heat ...Monday morning, the 23d of ...essary to state that the Grand Jury ...that they have never risen ...ctly three weeks after the ...ith the next term, and ...ence of the Court's evil ...the High School. The Court ...mber term commenced, in due course ...of the Court House under ...

GOLDT PARK ARTESIAN WELL.

...Analysis of its Water, by Dr. Sichel.

...mists in the vicinity of Hamlin ...interested in knowing that ...artesian well has been analyzed ...well adapted to domestic and ...by the following report, submitted ...Arnold, Esq., President of the Board:

...

...with your order, I have ...ter of the artesian well in ...bjected the same to chemical ...as follows:

...

...

...

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily Edition, per year, by Mail.....$12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail.....6.00
Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail.....2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail.....2.00
Three at a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 15 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 20 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
No. 15 South Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 40 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will receive the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

THE TRIBUNE counting-room and business department will remain, for the present, at No. 15 Canal street. Advertisements should be handed in at that place.

Thursday Morning, October 10, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "The Rogue's March;" Mr. McVicker as Major Gideon.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue and Congress street. Theodore Thomas' Orchestral Concert.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, near Madison. Tony Denier Pantomime Troupe in "Humpty Dumpty."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Kemble, and Cotton's Minstrels.

GLOBE THEATRE—Dearborn street, between Madison and Washington. Vaudeville entertainment. The Mathews Troupe.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Roberts' Variety and Mineral Troupe.

BARNUM'S SHOW—Tent on State street, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third. Morning, afternoon and evening performances.

WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE will be sent to mail subscribers till Nov. 15, at the following rates:

Single copy	$ .20
Ten copies	1.75
Twenty-five copies	3.75
One hundred copies	12.00

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

ILLINOIS.

The gentlemen named below will speak at the times and places designated:

SENATOR TRUMBULL.

Sycamore, DeKalb Co., Thursday, Oct. 10, day.
El Paso, Woodford Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Pontiac, Livingston Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.
Wilmington, Will Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.

GENERAL BLACK.

Ashley, Washington Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.
Sparta, Macon Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Decatur, Macon Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Danville, Vermillion Co., Saturday, Oct. 12.
El Paso, Woodford Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Fairbury, Livingston Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.
Wilmington, Will Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
Tuscola, Douglas Co., Saturday, Oct. 19.
Marion, Williamson Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Carbondale, Jackson Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Effingham, Effingham Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Shelbyville, Shelby Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Taylorville, Christian Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Westfield, Lake Co., Tuesday, Oct. 29.
Danville, Vermillion Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30.
Belvidere, Boone Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.
Rockford, Winnebago Co., Friday, Nov. 1.
Freeport, Stephenson Co., Saturday, Nov. 2.

These are all day meetings, except Decatur, Oct. 11.

THE HON. WILLIAM BROSS.

Mattoon, Coles Co., Monday, Oct. 14, night.
Charleston, Coles Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15, night.
Paris, Edgar Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16, night.
Marshall, Clark Co., Thursday, Oct. 17, night.
Greenup, Cumberland Co., Friday, Oct. 18, day.
Tuscola, Douglas Co., Saturday, Oct. 19, day.
Shelbyville, Shelby Co., Monday, Oct. 21, day.
Greenville, Bond Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22, day.
Collinsville, Madison Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23, day.
Lebanon, St. Clair Co., Thursday, Oct. 24, night.
Nashville, Washington Co., Friday, Oct. 25, day.
Taylorville, Christian Co., Saturday, Oct. 26, day.

THE HON. J. C. ALLEN.

Vandalia, Fayette Co., Oct. 11.

THE HON. JOHN M. CREBS.

West Salem, Edwards Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.
Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Grayville, White Co., Friday, Oct. 11.

The above are all day meetings, except the last, which will be held in the evening.

THE HON. W. J. ALLEN.

Fairfield, Wayne Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.
Georgetown, Randolph Co., Saturday, Oct. 12.
Golconda, Pope Co., Monday, Oct. 14.
Metropolis, Massac Co., Saturday, Oct. 19.
Cairo, Alexander Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.

THE HON. A. C. MATHERS AND A. E. STEVENSON.

McLean, McLean Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.
Sigworth, McLean Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Heiser, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 14.
Pekin, Tazewell Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Basin City, Mason Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.
Havanna, Mason Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Bath, Mason Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
Washington, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Tremont, Tazewell Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Lexington, McLean Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Leroy, McLean Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Saybrook, McLean Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Bloomington, Tazewell Co., Saturday, Oct. 26.

The above are all night meetings.

THE HON. W. W. O'BRIEN.

Galena, Jo Daviess Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.
Fulton, Whiteside Co., Friday, Oct. 11, evening.

JUDGE BUSTACE.

Smithville, Schuyler Co., Oct. 10, night.
Rushville, Schuyler Co., Mount Sterling, Oct. 11, day.
Quincy, Adams Co., Oct. 12, night.
Pittsfield, Pike Co., Oct 17, day.
Winchester, Scott Co., Oct. 18, day.
Carrollton, Green Co., Oct. 19, day.
Jerseyville, Jersey Co., Oct. 21, day.
Alton, Madison Co., Oct. 22, night.
Belleville, St. Clair Co., Oct. 23, day.
Sparta, Randolph Co., Oct. 24, night.
Chester, Randolph Co., Oct. 25, day.
Tamaroa, Perry Co., Oct. 26, night.
Carbondale, Jackson Co., Oct. 28, night.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., Oct. 29, night.
Centralia, Marion Co., Oct. 30, night.
Madison, Coles Co., Oct. 31, day.
Paris, Edgar Co., Nov. 1, day.

THE HON. S. I. KETAN AND D. K. GREEN.

Venado, Washington Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.
Collins, Clinton Co., Saturday, Oct. 12.
Trenton, Clinton Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Hanover, Clinton Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.

GARFIELD, W. M. GRANT.

Friday evening, Oct. 11, Moline.

THE HON. W. H. NEECE.

Butlerville, Schuyler County, Thursday, Oct. 10.
Browning, Schuyler Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Littleton, Schuyler Co., Saturday, Oct. 12.
Hannah City, Fulton Co., Monday, Oct. 14.
Warsaw, Hancock Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Nauvoo, Hancock Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.
Dallas, Hancock Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Pleasant Hill, Hancock Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
Lillaire, Hancock Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Terre Haute, Henderson Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Oquawka, Henderson Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.

And in Mercer County from Oct. 24 to 31. The above are all night meetings, except Oct. 31.

THE HON. G. D. A. PARKS.

Lisbon, Kendall Co., Monday, Oct. 14.
Newark, Kendall Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
White Wigwam, Kendall Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.

JOINT DISCUSSION.

The Hon. B. M. Knapp, and Colonel A. C. Mathers, candidates for Congress in the Eleventh District, will address the people in joint discussion at—
Carrollton, Greene Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.

The Chicago *Times* thinks that the result of Tuesday's elections makes a fair showing for O'Conor and Adams, and it accordingly advises Mr. Greeley to withdraw in their favor. Mr. O'Conor, on the other hand, has written a letter reiterating his resolve not to be a candidate, and charging all the horrors of the war and the consequent ruin of the South upon Mr. Greeley.

The *Evening Journal* favors the public with the editorial announcement that the result of the elections on Tuesday has produced ease in the money market, in place of the unpleasant stringency previously prevailing. We sincerely hope that some indirect good may come out of it; but the *Journal's* money article says that there are no signs of ease yet. Either the blasted pork-packers are carrying off all the greenbacks, or there is still some danger of Greeley's election.

We received orders for 36,000 copies of yesterday's TRIBUNE, of which we were able to supply only 28,000, in consequence of delays attending the operation of our new machinery at its first starting. We shall be able hereafter to fill all orders promptly.

We shall print to-day another edition of our Anniversary sheet containing the history of Chicago before, during, and after the Fire. They will be ready for delivery at our counting-room on Canal street to-morrow morning, at which place orders should be sent.

The refusal of the Spanish Cortes to consider the amendment abolishing slavery, had no significance whatever in reference to the emancipation movement. It decides only a point of parliamentary law. When the address of the King was presented to the Cortes, an amendment to it was offered concerning the abolition of slavery, and the vote of the Cortes means nothing more than that this question cannot be brought before it in that manner. Every day brings greater strength to the emancipation movement, and the Republic grows in favor at the same time, for beneath the two movements there is one sentiment.

As an appendix to the bulletin of the balances in the Treasury, there comes a complacent statement that the Treasury is highly pleased with the effect upon the business of the country of its recent Wall street operations in gold and currency. If for no other reason, Secretary Boutwell should felicitate himself that his juggling with the gold market has not produced another such disaster as Black Friday. A Secretary of the Treasury who, in one week, twice violates the pledge given to the business of the country by his last monthly announcement, may be pleased himself with the result of his operations, but will find few business men to agree with him.

People have got accustomed, during the progress of the canvass, to the frequent fights between the negroes of opposing parties, but few would expect to hear of a bloody affray caused by political discussion between two negroes of the same party. This seems to have been the nature of the encounter at St. Louis between Mr. Turner, our Liberian Minister, and his friend Madley, who was finally compelled to resort to the knife in order to convince his erring brother. Public curiosity will be deeply excited to learn the cause of their variance. Both the disputants are supporters of General Grant, and, perhaps, could not be expected to practice peace and reconciliation even in their own party.

A careful count of the Liberal Republican voters of Indiana, made by the State Committee a few days before the election, shows that they went into the election with 8,000 Republican votes sure for Hendricks. This should have made 16,000 difference in the count as compared with the vote of 1870, in which the Democrats alone carried the State by over 2,000. Against this total of 18,000 there existed a legitimate offset of 5,000 colored Republican votes never cast before. How are we to account for the disappearance of the 13,000 surplus still left after deducting the colored vote? However it is to be accounted for, let it be remembered, if Hendricks is defeated, that it was not for want of Liberal Republican votes.

King Amadeus must begin to think it rather a hard year for Kings. Except the new King of Sweden, there is probably no monarch of Europe who is so affable in his deportment and who affects so little of royal state in his intercourse with his subjects as Amadeus, who often walks the streets and drops into the cafes like any private citizen. He has, for all this, utterly failed, apparently, to win the popular heart. During a recent tour through his dominions, he was told at Valladolid, Torrelavega, and Santander that, while he was admitted to the municipal hospitality, he must distinctly understand that the people of those communities were in favor of the Republic. And now, while quietly walking in the Plaza del Oriente, he has been attacked by two desperadoes, who stoned him in the name of the Republic.

In the advertising columns of THE TRIBUNE, yesterday morning, the reader will not have failed to recognize the familiar names of nearly all the merchants who were doing business here before the fire. That circumstance significantly tells the story of the recuperation of trade. Notwithstanding the occurrence of a calamity so unprecedented, there are but few names on the roll of our merchants a year ago that are not to be found in active business to-day. The number of those who from all causes have dropped out does not exceed the ordinary suspensions and changes which occur annually among an equal number of mercantile houses in any community. There have been additions, and numerous ones, to the list of Chicago merchants, but the old houses, whose name and credit are known through the country, have come out of the fire with energy unconquered, with capacity unlessened, and with a business largely increased. The commercial body of Chicago, though extensively recruited by new and energetic men, still boasts the veterans who met the enemy of October, 1871, and have come out of the contest victorious.

We announced, some time since, that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE would hereafter be independent of parties and politicians, and would be the organ of nobody except of its own conductors, and of the people who give it their support. We recognize the fact that the affairs of a republican Government can be conducted only through parties, and that there must always be a choice among parties and candidates. Hence, an attitude of independence does not imply neutrality. We have positive opinions upon National and local affairs which we shall always seek to make effective; but we cannot be called upon to indorse measures and candidates that are not entitled to support merely because a political convention has indorsed them. Therefore we say, as plainly as possible, that the recently-nominated (or half-nominated) Liberal ticket for county officers is not satisfactory to the better class of citizens, and that it does not represent the type of intelligence and character which it ought to represent, and that, while it presents some excellent names, it also presents some so objectionable that it cannot receive our support as a whole. It is quite possible for the Liberals to carry this city and county by as decisive a majority as Cincinnati was carried on Tuesday last; but to do this requires a ticket in which the public may justly repose confidence.

The county ticket nominated by the Liberal and Democratic Conventions, on Monday last, contained several unwise selections, such as could not and ought not to be ratified at the polls. Mr. Thomas Moran, who was nominated for Prosecuting Attorney, and against whom there was no objection, personal or professional, in a letter the day after the Convention, declined the nomination. This, of course, necessitates a general revision and adjustment of the ticket. Yesterday the County Committees met to arrange the matter, and as a preliminary appointed a sub-committee to receive the resignations of all the nominees, that there may be an amicable and satisfactory rearrangement of the ticket. Of course, all the candidates who want to have the ticket elected will promptly place it in the power of the Committee to make whatever arrangements may be deemed best. The present ticket is certainly not such a one as we can support. Because the other side put in nomination a list of men who ought not to be elected, it does not follow that the Liberals should follow the example. This is no time for complimentary nominations. If the Liberals cannot present a list of unexceptionable candidates, then it were better to present none.

The letter of Mr. Moran, who is a gentleman of high personal and professional respectability, is honorable to himself, and indicates the spirit which should govern all candidates. He did not seek the nomination, and, though he would have received an undivided support, he promptly withdrew, that the whole ticket might be revised and strengthened.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* is a marvel of journalistic success, and its proprietor, Mr. George W. Childs, is one of the self-elected princes of America. The *Ledger* has reached an average daily circulation of 85,000 copies, and its advertising receipts are in the neighborhood of $600,000 per annum. The success of the *Ledger* has often been a marvel to newspaper men, as it never meddles with politics, or any other exciting questions, but confines itself to news, finance, and social topics exclusively, in all which, and especially in its money articles, it is excellent. The *Ledger* building is one of the largest and most imposing edifices in the country, and in its interior arrangements is perhaps the most complete printing-office in the world.

THE PARTY OF THE FUTURE.

Truth is eternal. Neither defeat nor victory can add to or take from it. Though all mankind reject it, the truth must ever stand firm, and in the end be triumphant.

The Cincinnati Convention placed, in the form of a declaration, a statement of the actual condition of public affairs, and an emphatic assertion of the true constitutional policy of the Government. There was not an honest and intelligent man in all the broad land who did not, and who will not now admit, that the declaration made at Cincinnati was true to the letter, was truth in fact, truth in principle. Against that declaration there has been hardly a voice raised; its accusations have been admitted and confirmed, and its principles conceded to be impregnable.

In support of that declaration, the best and purest men of the country, without reference to former party affiliations, have united,—Democrat with Republican. Against it have united thousands of men, equally honest and intelligent, who have considered themselves under some sacred obligation to adhere to party commands. Money and offices being ranged wholly on the side of the party in power, the mercenary bands of American politics have flocked to that standard. The men who hold and control the money of the Government have offered to hire the votes of these mercenaries, and the latter have taken the money and voted for their employers. The election in the City of Philadelphia will stand forever a disgrace to that city, to the State, and to the Nation. It is the first time in the history of the country that there was an open and acknowledged sale and purchase of perhaps 25,000 votes. There is not even a denial of the shameless and wholesale profligacy.

The victory in Pennsylvania has, we fear, inaugurated a new system in political machinery, a system in which money counts for more than principle, and in which the means are made altogether subordinate to the end. The union in Philadelphia of all the purchasable voters in the country, of the worst specimens of the repeaters, ballot-box stuffers, and forsworn Inspectors of Election, together with the honest but ignorant mass of the colored people, would be alarming as to the probable future of the country were it not that the ominous conjunction will, in time, awaken public attention to the national peril, and eventually unite the common intelligence and integrity of the country against corruption, crime, and ignorance. Though the Liberal candidates have been rejected, under the excitement of a Presidential election, by the people of Pennsylvania and Ohio in 1872, the cooler judgment of the people of those States will lead them irresistibly into a hearty co-operation with all others equally honest and intelligent, and, in 1876, the State which has elected Hartranft, the confederate of Yerkes, will wipe out, so far as practicable, the recent terrible disgrace.

Though defeated now, the Liberal party is the coming power. Though overwhelmed for the present, it is the means destined in the next four years to rescue the Government, the country, and public liberty from the dangers and perils that now threaten them.

THE BOARD OF TRADE REMOVAL.

The Board of Trade on yesterday took formal possession of its new and elegant hall, and observed the occasion as one of a festival character, with procession, music, and congratulatory speeches. The new structure is a year's work well done, and the Board has a home and abiding place of which it may feel proud, both in its intrinsic massiveness and elegance, and in comparison with other commercial buildings of a similar character throughout the country. The work does credit to its energy and enterprise, and architecturally reflects credit upon the new city. It will be a matter for still further congratulation if it shall be found, when the Board is permanently installed in its new quarters, and is in complete running order, that it has left certain accompaniments of business in the old Market street "ark," such as "corners," wild speculations, rings, and other illegitimate contrivances for the conduct of business. The Board holds a place of high responsibility. It wields a tremendous influence, which affects not only the ordinary channels of trade, but the prices of daily living. It is the great regulator and manipulator of the products which the West sends in exchange for those of the East, and it can make its influence felt in all the grain markets of the world as well as in the smallest farmer's cabin. It will conduce directly to the prosperity of the new city as well as to its own standing, if, from to-day onwards, it determines that there shall be no more recognized gambling in grain or other products of the West, or any ring conspiracies to forestall the markets and operate to the public detriment. No opportunity should be allowed in the future for a repetition of the ring scandals, like the recent oats and wheat corners. However disastrous such attempts may be personally to those engaged in them, or however inconsiderate it may be to presume to control the produce capacities of the Great West, the influences of such operations are not confined to those immediately engaged in them. They affect the standing of the whole Board at home and abroad, and give the impression that business is conducted here in a loose, reckless, and speculative manner. We are glad to know that this point was touched upon by the President of the Chamber of Commerce, in delivering the building to the Board; and that the Vice President of the Board, in reply, gave assurances that any attempts to block the wheels of commerce would be suppressed. It is a pledge worth the keeping. Meanwhile, we congratulate the Board upon the energy with which the work has been prosecuted, the good taste which has been exhibited in its construction, and the happy results which have crowned their year's labor.

SOME THINGS WHICH OUGHT TO HAPPEN.

Those who have done their whole duty in a faithful endeavor to rescue the country from the evils of Grantism can now watch with undisturbed consciences the further development of this new element in our National affairs. They will naturally expect the Grant party to carry out the principles underlying their position in this campaign. Senators and members of Congress will vote in obedience to Grant's dictation, and, if they have a majority, they will buy whatever islands the members of his staff may desire to annex. When, by a long course of bullying and corruption, Congressmen are at last made to vote as the President chooses to have them, Congress will have become superfluous, and as a measure of economy, to save their salaries, the President should send them home and run the Government alone.

The Federal Government having taken charge of the business of protecting the life, liberty, and property of every person in the South, it should provide local criminal and civil courts, in each town and county in every State, sufficient to decide all civil litigations and criminal complaints, thus superseding the machinery of the State Governments, and greatly simplifying our institutions by merging the thirty-seven States into one.

The propriety of giving offices to relatives being established, Congress should cause a genealogical chart of the ruling families, and of all families collaterally related to them, to be prepared and filed, in order that all appointments to office may be made in exact order, according to the degree of relationship which can be shown to exist between the applicant and the President. A complete system of Civil Service Reform could thus be perfected, according to which 65,000 office-holders might be obtained without going further from the chief of the family than to the tenth-consanguine on both sides, with their affinities.

The propriety of rewarding with office those who have made gifts to the President having been vindicated in Pennsylvania, it would now be in order to push up the leading offices, especially the foreign missions, Cabinet offices, and the Collectorship at New York, at public auction to the highest bidder, one-half the price to go to the President and the other into the Treasury. This seems to be the only way in which the people can get any value out of their offices.

The propriety of giving Colonel Lest the power to plunder the merchants of New York at his own sweet will being now set at rest, it would follow that other members of the President's staff ought all to have openings made for them in our seaports on such terms as would enable a young man of reasonable economy and diligence to make $100,000 a year.

The propriety of retaining in office the indorsers of the Chorpenning and Secor claims, Creswell and Robeson, being now vindicated by the frauds in Philadelphia, it would follow that Creswell's order paying that claim out of the Treasury ought now to be obeyed, and the order of Congress conflicting therewith should be removed.

The propriety of paying $1,900,000 more to the Syndicate for negotiating a loan than Congress had authorized having been established in Pennsylvania, it remains to consider Mr. Boutwell as the sole judge of what shall be done with the money in the Treasury. This verdict of the ballot-stuffers is rendered still more impressive by the fact that it includes also a complete indorsement of the payment by Boutwell of $250,000 per year for the expenses of running, nominally, the United States Court, but really the political campaign in North Carolina, and $75,000 paid for the purchase of Rebel records. It greatly simplifies the management of the finances to declare thus clearly that the money in the Treasury belongs to the Secretary, and that Congress and the people have no further interest in it.

These are some of the things which ought logically to happen. But we hope that the force of public opinion may be brought to bear upon the dominant party with such imperious power that it shall be impossible to repeat the scandals of the past four years; for, whatever may be the outward appearance of things, a majority of the people do not approve of General Grant's style of civil administration; nor of the Cameron and Morton class of politicians.

THE MANUFACTURES OF CHICAGO.

In our review of the business of the year following the fire, there was a statement of the comparative business of certain branches of manufactures, and it is possible that there may be some persons who will conclude that that branch of industry in the city is limited to the particular items mentioned. The resume embraces the following:

	Past Year.	1870.
Pork packing	$18,650,000	$13,000,000
Beef packing	750,000	1,000,000
Iron and steel	6,000,000	4,000,000
Foundries, &c	6,000,000	3,658,000
Flour, &c	1,620,000	2,809,334
Distillery and rectifying	8,200,000	6,088,221
Brewing	2,800,000	3,000,000
Furniture	1,400,000	1,277,388
Agricultural implements	1,930,000	2,003,000
Carriages and wagons	1,100,000	1,389,000
Printers' material	250,000	250,000
Printing, &c	3,250,000	3,060,000
Boots and shoes	1,800,000	1,500,000
Clothing	700,000	1,000,000
Lumber and planing	14,600,000	9,700,000
Brick	4,100,000	750,000
Lime	600,000	200,000
Tanneries	2,600,000	2,220,000
Totals	$76,670,000	$56,925,000

The manufactures of 1870 aggregated a total value of $76,848,000, exclusive of $12,000,000 worth of buildings. Supposing that those manufactures not tabulated have remained in the same ratio, we shall have a total of $103,470,000, without buildings, or an increase of 34.65 per cent.

Neither of these tables include the buildings erected, nor do they include the manufacture of paints, oils, lead pipe, tin and sheet iron wares, plated ware, wooden ware, wire goods, cutlery, or of marble and other stone.

There are several other branches of manufacture which have been begun, or have put on new activity within the year, in this city and its suburbs. In the neighborhood of Chicago, and within a few miles' travel, there have been commenced cotton and woollen mills and a variety of other manufactures, the market for which is, of course, in Chicago. This is to be the central point, the market-place, and the country around us the workshop. There are already a score of villages and towns rapidly filling up with people engaged in these establishments, whose entire production will become part of the traffic of Chicago. As a distributing point, this city is without an equal in the West. All roads lead to Chicago. Great as is our trade in breadstuffs, and provisions, and in all the wares and merchandise of general commerce, the city will rapidly become equally noted as a manufacturing point, not in any one particular branch, but in the largest variety. Hereafter, in the annual report of sales in Chicago, the transactions in Chicago manufactured goods will assume proportions that will be in keeping with all other branches of her commerce.

TOO MUCH POLITICS.

It is never well for a man to give himself up to the contemplation of one and the same object uninterruptedly. Instances have been known where such concentrated devotion has been attended with disastrous results. A music-mad student once attempted to assassinate Rossini because he introduced the drums in the overture to La Gazza Ladra. Darwin has followed science so closely that he has reduced all mankind to the simian level. People have dwelt so long and so profoundly upon religious topics that they have gone daft, and imagined themselves enjoying celestial pleasures or infernal torments. What is true of music, science, and religion is equally true of politics. It is not well for a man to put his whole mind on saving the country without occasional relaxation. If he does, it is morally certain that he will come to believe himself indispensable to the happiness of the great American people, which he is not. There is just now a good opportunity for a little recreation,—to take a small sum of money and go West, or refresh one's self in angling purlieus by purling brooks. Recent events in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Nebraska have tended to wonderfully lighten political duties, and obviate the necessity for keeping the eagle screaming in an unnecessarily loud tone of voice. Many of our friends and readers have been uninterruptedly engaged, since last May, in setting tidal waves in motion, getting the prairies in a blaze, and kindling the beacon fires on the hills of liberty, and are now from morning until night pursuing distracted columns of figures,—figures positive, negative, and comparative, with the view of keeping the tidal waves rolling, the prairie fires blazing, and the beacon fires burning. So much political and mathematical work combined is not healthy either for mind or body, and does not conduce to that cheerfulness of temper and sunny disposition which every one ought to exhibit at all times. Such close, confining work is unnessary for the individual and unjust to the family. There are certain social obligations which every man ought to regard. There are duties to the household which should not be neglected. There are church obligations of pressing importance. We fear that some of these, during the past few months, have been disregarded at times. This should not be. We doubt not Mr. Greeley himself, with that calm wisdom and homely prudence which has always characterized him, would counsel diversion from such distracting duties.

There are many things which might usefully engage those who are fatigued with the national political duties. Barnum's great moral show, with its Joan and Jo women, its living skeletons, and cannibal Fijis, its classical stationary, and three-legged calves; the recent adventures of Stanley at Ujiji; the effect of sun spots on temperature; the Theodore Thomas concerts; the Woman's Rights question; the study of art as developed by the cuts in our last issue; the rise and decay of base ball; the rebuilding of Chicago; the Sunday saloon question, etc., etc. All these afford nice themes for study. They might be interspersed with light reading and gentle physical exercise. We only offer these as suggestions in general. Each man can fix upon those pursuits most congenial to his tastes. But of the absolute necessity for rest and recreation from these fatiguing political duties there is no question. It is a great mistake, the impression some people have, that there is nothing but politics in this great and beautiful world. It is full of amusements and pleasures of every sort, which never pall upon the appetite. They can be followed without temptations to profanity or melancholy. There is a time for all things, but all time is not for one thing.

THE OLD CATHOLICS.

The latest reports which come from Cologne, where the second Congress of Old Catholics is now in session, are not of a favorable complexion for the success of the new movement. The Congress embraces some delegates of great ability, such as the Janzenist Archbishop of Utrecht, the Anglican Bishop of Lincoln and Ely, Pere Hyacinthe, and Drs. Doellinger, Schultze, Korvelina, Huber, and Friedrich, but there is evidently a want of homogeneity in the Congress, a want of followers in Germany, and, consequently, a want of money, without which not even spiritual revolutions can be accomplished. The Old Catholics, who still claim to be Catholics, have mass said for them each day, while a portion of the delegates, who are Protestants, have special Protestant services, and this dissimilarity seems to run through the whole movement in various ways, and prevents concert of purpose or of action. First, in the following of the new movement, there is apparently a very serious embarrassment. The first Congress was held at Munich last year, and it was expected that, before the meeting of the second Congress, thousands of priests in Germany would identify themselves with the movement, but it is stated that the entire number of priests within the Old Catholic organization in Germany is only seventeen. In Bavaria, where it was hoped the revolution would gain the firmest footing, it does not seem to have made any headway at all, the Bavarians not taking kindly to the innovations made by the reformers. With so small a constituency, the obstacles against which they are compelled to labor are both numerous and serious, and do not furnish a very cheerful outlook for the coming year. Money, which is the mainspring of reformations, as well as of business, seems to be absolutely wanting. Money being wanting, of course, churches are wanting. The expectation that the Government, which sympathizes with the movement to a great extent, would provide them with church property, has not been realized in any practical way, one or two little chapels being the sum total of favors which they have obtained at Berlin. The most discouraging feature of the schism is a schism in the party itself. Hyacinthe, Frohschammer, Anton, and others advocate complete withdrawal from the Church of Rome and the foundation of a new Church, while the Munich leaders insist upon preserving connection with the Roman Church, and carrying on the reform within the Church line. The Anglican Bishops themselves are also divided in opinion. The Bishop of Lincoln, who is a Roman Catholic, in all respects, except in maintaining the dogma of infallibility, takes sides with Hyacinthe and the others, while Dean Stanley agrees with the Munich Reformers. The schism is a serious one, so serious in fact that the Munich clique has already seized upon the recent marriage of Hyacinthe as good cause for excommunication. A correspondent writing from Cologne states that the Congress will ask the Governments of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland to recognize the Old Catholics as constituting the Catholic Church in Germany, and give them the protection of the State. In the present attitude of the Old Catholics, it is extremely doubtful whether such a resolution will have any effect. The policy of the Government has been to maintain the supremacy of the State and its independence of the Church, and on this basis the Jesuits were expelled, the reasons alleged being their interference with affairs of State. There is very little reason to expect that the Emperor and Bismarck will assume the care of a new Church, with all their other responsibilities of State, which are just now of no ordinary character, unless it can be demonstrated that the new Church will conduce to the security and permanence of the Empire. A Church party, however, which is divided against itself at the very outset of a religious revolution, is hardly in a position to make any guarantees for the future, and, instead of being an upholder of or contributor to the welfare of the German Empire, it is much more likely to become a pensioner upon it. The reform has evidently made a bad start. There are too many reformers of too many opinions to accomplish anything against a Church which is a unit in purpose and work.

Upon an appeal from the decisions of the Examiner of Trade-Marks, Acting Commissioner Thatcher has given a decision in a case involving the use of Masonic emblems as a trade-mark. The gist of his decision is that it is impossible to divest Masonic symbols of their ordinary significance; and, therefore, as trade-marks, they must constantly work deception. The Commissioner says:

I am clearly of the opinion, therefore, that the proposed combinations cannot properly subserve the ends of a trade-mark. Among Masons, with whom this token has a moral significance, its use in that capacity would undoubtedly be regarded as a base prostitution of it to mercenary purposes, while with others its mystic *force* would often dissipate its virtues as a trade-mark, and, perhaps, in some instances, place the article it appeared upon under ban. Thus, if these trade-marks could be sanctioned, they would tend to defeat the fundamental object of the Trade-Mark law, which is an offshoot of the ancient "law merchant," and like that designed to advance trade and manufactures.

This, of course, affirms the decision of the Examiner. The particular case was that of John F. Tolle, of St. Louis, who applied for the registration of these symbols as trade-marks upon his flour-barrels.

The verdict of a jury in the Assize Court of the Gironde shows that religious liberty is becoming more than a name in France. A Protestant clergyman, M. Steeg, was brought to trial for publishing outrageous attacks upon Roman Catholicism. The law forbids "insult;" and a Court has defined "insult" as "any words that could shock the heart and conscience of a believer." Under this definition, M. Steeg's guilt was clear. His treatment of the dogma of transubstantiation was of the coarsest and most virulent kind. The fact that the definition is absurd, inasmuch as even a simple profession of disbelief in some dogma,—for instance, that of the miraculous birth of Christ,—would "shock" a believer, seems to have saved M. Steeg. Perhaps, however, it was the latter's eloquence,—perchance his lack of eloquence. The accused clergyman spoke for two hours in his own defence, relying mainly upon the "you're another" style of argument. Thus he quoted from M. Auguste Nicolas, whose "moderation" had been solemnly approved by the Archbishop of the Diocese, a pleasant passage setting forth that "the Devil was the first Protestant." *Galignani* declares that Judge, jury, and spectators were spellbound by M. Steeg's eloquence; other authorities rather deny his effort. When he finished, the jury, either because they were convinced, or because they were tired out and fearful of his beginning again, hastened to bring in a verdict of not guilty.

The English press is crying out against the repudiation of part of the Georgia State debt, and the Frankfort Stock Exchange has decided to exclude Georgia securities from its share-list. Repudiation is a hateful, fearful resource; but, when payment is sheer impossibility, what is to be done? It is absurd to suppose that North Carolina, for instance, whose entire revenues do not equal the interest of her debt, can ever pay the principal. Repudiation there, and in other carpet-bagged States, is, we fear, but a question of time. The English press says that it is unjust to deny the payment of bonds held by innocent persons, whether or not such bonds were illegally issued, because the present holders could not know the condition of their issue. But, if illegal issues become good as soon as the scoundrels sell them, why have any law? This canvassing would prove that the State should pay forged bonds, provided the forgers have got rid of them. As we understand the matter, Georgia has repudiated no part of the debt authorized by the old Legislature, nest of carpet-baggers as that was. She repudiates only the fraudulent over-issue of bonds made by Governor Bullock.

The Bethnal-Green Museum, in London, was especially designed for the poor people who herd together in that dismal, dirty section of the great city. With rare discretion, the managers keep it closed on Sunday—the only day on which the majority of the people can visit it—to the great benefit of the neighboring gin-houses. The removal of this restriction is being eagerly pressed. A recent meeting in Shoreditch, called to urge this change, was addressed by both lay and clerical speakers. The Rector of Bethnal-Green wrote to the meeting a strong plea for the opening. He said: "Believe me that there is many a lesson to be got there (at the Museum) which my poor parishioners and laborers will not learn elsewhere. A poor woman, the other day, after gazing at one of Murillo's pictures of the Virgin and child; turned to her husband, poor and humble like herself, and said: 'Oh, Jim, it would be enough to make a woman a saint to be the mother of so beautiful a child.'" It is strange that a picture which can raise a human clod to such a height of feeling should be an aid to virtue at 11:59 Saturday night, and become a potent cause of evil one minute later.

POLITICAL.

A convention of 133 delegates, to revise the Constitution of Pennsylvania, was elected on Tuesday, viz.: 28 Delegates for the State at large, 6 for the City of Philadelphia, and 3 for each Senatorial District. The delegates for the State at large, and for the city, equally chosen by the majority and minority parties, and in the several districts the majority elected two, and the minority one. This provision of the call, as indeed the call for the Convention itself, was the pet measure of Mr. Buckalew, as a member of the last State Senate. The delegates at large are:

FOR THE STATE.

Liberals.	*Republicans.*
George W. Woodward,	William M. Meredith,
Jeremiah S. Black,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Andrew G. Curtin,	Harry White,
William L. Berr,	William Lilly,
William H. Smith,	Lin Bartholomew,
Franklin R. Gowen,	H. N. McAllister,
John W. Campbell,	Wm. H. Armstrong,
Samuel H. Reynolds,	Wm. Davis,
James Ellis,	James L. Reynolds,
S. C. T. Dodd,	Samuel E. Dimmick,
George M. Dallas,	George V. Lawrence,
Robert J. Lamberton,	David N. White,
Andrew A. Purman,	W. M. Airey,
William M. Tornbull,	John R. Walker.

FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Lewis C. Cassidy,	Henry C. Carey,
James H. Heverin,	Edward C. Knight,
Theo. Cuyler,	John Price Wetherill.

—At the Pennsylvania election, Tuesday, a vote was taken on an amendment to the present Constitution, to elect the State Treasurer by the people, instead of by the Legislature.

—John G. Baxter, Mayor of Louisville, Ky., announces himself as a candidate for re-election.

William H. Seward, in a letter to R. P. Johnson, of San Francisco, places himself on the

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 9.

The monetary situation, not only in this market, but in Boston, New York, in short all over the country, is attracting more than ordinary attention. In Boston, money is held at from 15 to 18 per cent per annum in the open market. In New York the rate of interest fluctuates from day to day under the manipulations of the Gould, but the range is from 7 per cent up to 10 per cent per annum. In Montreal, where it would be expected that finances would not feel the effects of our artificial system of currency, nor the disabilities of our banking system, money is scarce. We even learn that a prominent firm in Montreal has sent an agent to Chicago with $100,000 of paper made by Chicago firms for stock, and indorsed by the Montreal firm to negotiate here.

In the Chicago market, the banks find it hard work to comply with even the major portion of the demand from their regular customers, and are refusing even the best of paper when presented by outside parties who have no special claims on their favor. This, of course, forces a large amount of paper into the street, much of which is first-class. Good double-name paper is freely offered at from 1½ to 2 per cent per month, and even with bank stocks, city railway stocks, and other local securities as collaterals, cannot be had for much less; in short, money is not open so tight in Chicago for half a dozen years as it has been for the last ten days. Of course the inquiry is: What is the cause of this general stringency? Many of the Eastern papers attribute it to the calling in of 5-20 certificates, which has made a practical contraction of the currency of about $37,000,000. This may have had some effect to help create the present situation, but, as this retirement of 3 per cents has been going on gradually for the last two years, it cannot be wholly responsible for the present stringency, or else we should have felt some of its effects before now.

As far as the West is concerned, we are inclined to think that the stringency is due to the fact that the large crops in the country do not move as freely as they ought, to clear off the indebtedness to the East for goods, which is larger this fall than ever before. The excessive cost of transportation to the seaboard leaves the farmer nothing for his oats and corn this year, and, for the present, both of those important crops are almost as useless in clearing off the indebtedness to the East as if they did not exist. It is much the same with lumber and many other products. The railroads from Chicago eastward, and lake vessel owners, are getting cash on the bones of the farmers of the West; and the farmers themselves are not able to pay their debts out of all that is left. This is one great cause of the stringency of money in the West.

THE EXTRA SALES OF GOLD

by the Treasury will probably be a means of temporary relief to the money market. If the Treasury continues to sell large amounts of gold, it buys bonds, it turns capital out of investment in bonds, and obliges it to seek other employment. This makes, temporarily, a better supply of money, but it can, at best, be only temporary, and the system of finance in which one man has such enormous power to effect the supply of money, and consequently of prices generally, is probably a bad one.

MORE CAPITAL NEEDED.

One of the necessities of the West, and particularly of Chicago, is for more available cash capital, either in banks or in the hands of private capitalists, to lend at just such times as the present, in order to tide over the hiatus between the sale of goods to the country and the incoming of the crops to pay for them. As mentioned above, money brings from 1½ to 2 per cent here now on undoubted security. This ought to, and probably would, draw capital here from the Eastern cities if it were not that money is stringent there also just at present. In this connection we mention an important intimation, which comes to us from reliable authority, that a

GREAT FRENCH BANK

is now being organized in Paris, with a capital of 160,000,000 francs, or nearly $20,000,000, and that the managers will certainly establish agencies in New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, and, possibly, also in Baltimore and New Orleans. It would seem that a country devastated by war as France has been, could scarcely afford to loan its vastest city ten money to lend in other countries. But the French have for years been hoarding specie. This was the financial policy of Louis Napoleon for the Government, and has become the habit of even the peasantry. It was not until the recent loan was put upon the market that it became apparent that the French people were in fact the richest in Europe. It was probably the development of this fact which suggested the organization of the great bank referred to.

NEW YORK EXCHANGES

sold in this market between banks, to-day, at 75c and also at $1.50 per $1,000 discount. The country banks are now ordering liberal remittances of New York funds. This is a favorable symptom, and shows that country merchants are paying Eastern debts to some extent, and indicates a movement of capital from the country to the cities.

CURRENCY

is still scarce in this market, but receipts from the country are increasing, and there is very little to say on that head.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Tuesday, Oct. 8.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lots 1 to 5, in Block 2, of e ½ of n w ¼ of n w ¼ of Sec 13, 39, 13, dated May 1; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 1, in a part of Block 10, Elston's Addition, dated Aug. 11; consideration, $745.

102x183 feet in w 5 of w 10 acres of s e ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, s of Sand Ridge road, dated Oct. 4; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 1, of s 8 acres of w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, s of Lots 2, dated Sept. 27; consideration, $500.

Town 40, bet Lincoln and Wood sts, n f, Lots 42 and 43, dated Sept 1; consideration, $600.

Maxwell st, e of and near Jefferson st, s f, 50 ft to alley, with 25 ft on Wilson st, in same block, dated Oct. 4; consideration, $1,400.

Lot 22, in Brown's Lots 2 and 13 of Lee's s w ¼ Sec 15, 39, 13, dated Feb 27; consideration, $600.

Lot 26 and s 21 ft of Lot 27, in Block 3 of s ½ of n ½ of n ½ of s ½ of s w ¼ sec 14, 39, 13, dated Oct. 3; consideration, $600.

Lots 15 to 18 in same, dated Oct. 3; consideration, $1,000.

Street st, 132 3-10 ft w of California st, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $625.

Taylor st, 266 ft w of Oakley st, n f, 24x149 7-10 ft, dated Aug. 13; consideration, $800.

Clayton st, 125 ft w of Lincoln st, n f, 25x125½ ft, dated Oct. 3; consideration, $800.

Fulton st, s e corner of Morgan st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 30; consideration, $4,100.

Indiana av, bet. Thirty-fifth and Crippin sts., w. f., 50 ft to alley, dated Oct. 4; consideration, $5,000.

Wentworth av, 433 ft s. of Thirty-first st., s. f., 25 ft. to alley, dated Oct. 7; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 26 to 29, in s. ½ Blocks 55 and 56, Sec. 19, 39, 14, dated Aug. 30; consideration, $3,750.

Marble Place, dwelling, No. 1122 Michigan av, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $16,000.

Spring st., bet. Blue Island av and Halsted st, n. f., 25 ft. to alley, dated Oct. 8; consideration, $3,500.

E. ½ of e. ½ of s. 3 acres in Block 10, in Mowry's Subdivision in s. ½ Section 36, 39, 13, dated Aug. 2; consideration, $450.

The premises on s. e. corr. of Burnside and Thirty-second sts, dated Oct 9; consideration, $5,850.

W. Twenty-second-st, n. s. cor. of Marian st, s front, 50x125 feet, dated Sept. 27; consideration, $14,000.

W ½ of lot ¾ Lot 13, in Turner's s ½ of s w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $4,000.

E ½ of s ½ same, dated Sept 16; consideration, $4,000.

Western av, bet Taylor and Polk sts, w front, 32x125 ft feet, dated Aug 26; consideration, $1,440.

Western av, bet Taylor and Polk sts, w front, 32x125½ ft, dated Aug 27; consideration, $1,100.

Halsey st, 264 ft s of Monroe s w front, 24x80 ft, dated Sept 7; consideration, $650.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 5 to 9 and 14 to 20, in Davis Block 1 of Block 4, of Lyman et al's Subdivision in n e ¼, Sec 11, 38, 14, dated Oct 2; consideration, $23,000.

Lots 1 and 8 of Lots 8 to 10, in Block 3, Hyde Park, dated Aug 27; consideration, $5,000.

Lots 1 and 2 of Lots 8 to 10, in Block 3, Hyde Park, dated Aug 27; consideration, $5,000.

Kossuth st, n f, and 125 ft w of Forty-fourth st, e f, 167 ft, dated July 30; consideration, $13,780.

Adams st, n w cor of Fiftieth st, s f, Lots 9 to 12, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $10,500.

Lots 19 and 20, in Woolridge's Lots 1 to 8, &c., in Block 15, of Lyman et al, s ½ of s w ¼ of n w ¼ Sec. 11, 38, 14, dated Oct. 3; consideration, $7,000.

Lots 1 to 4, in Block 3, Blair's s w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec. 10, 38, 14, dated Sept. 9; consideration, $1,400.

N ½ of Block 5, in Wright & Wentzel's n w ¼ of s w ¼ of n w ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated Sept. 25; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 6, in Block 8, Hyde Park, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $7,500.

Lot 10, in Dunton's Block 1, of Taylor & Kreigh's s ½ of n w ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $450.

Wabash av, 80x462 ft, in w ½ of e w ¼ Sec. 3, 36, 14, dated Oct. 3; consideration, $7,500.

Instruments Filed for Record, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

CITY PROPERTY.

John street, south of and near English street; West front, dated Oct. 4. Consideration $1,200.

Lots 42 and 43, in Block 13, Holstein; dated Aug. 12. Consideration $600.

Lot 63, in Gregory's Block 26, Sec 19, 39, 14; dated Oct. Oct. 1. Consideration $3,300.

Lot 22 in Orcutchite's lots 9 to 16, in Block 3, Rockwell's addition, dated Sept 11; consideration, $900.

Dashiell st, 22 ft n of Thirty-sixth st, w front, 24 ft to alley, dated Oct 1; consideration, $650.

Washington Place, bet North Clark and Dearborn sts, n front, lot 8, dated Oct 8; consideration, $5,075.

State st, s of and near Twenty-eighth st, w front, 28x106 ft, dated Oct. 7; consideration, $6,400.

Green st, s w cor of Jackson st, e front, 21 ft to alley, with improvements, dated Oct 7; consideration, $8,500.

Lot 15 in Block 15, Elston's addition, dated Oct 1; consideration, $7,100.

Lot 62 in Block 5, of w ¼ of s ½ of sec 6, 38, 14, dated Oct 9; consideration, $1,850.

West VanBuren st, bet Loomis and Throop sts, n front, Lot 11, dated June 1; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 30, in Block 2, of s ½ of s ½ of n e ¼ of sec 8, 39, 14; dated Feb. 23; consideration, $1,250.

Burnside st, south of and near Thirty-sixth st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Sept 27; consideration, $1,200.

Wabash av, north of Eighteenth st, w f, 20 ft to alley, dated Sept. 6; consideration, $15,380.

Lot 23, in Orcutchite's lots 9 to 16, in Block 3, Rockwell's Addition, dated Oct. 6; consideration, $900.

Johnson st, south of Maxwell st, e f; undivided ¼ of Lot 24, dated Oct. 9; consideration, $400.

Lots 1 to 4 and lot 78, in Block 3, of Block 2, Pearsons' subdivision in s ½ of sec 23, 39, 13, dated Sept. 21; consideration, $3,000.

California av, 131 ft south of Jackson st, e f, 25x 126½ ft, dated Aug. 22; consideration, $750.

Van Buren st, 50 ft west of California av, s f, 25x 125 ft, dated May 6; consideration, $750.

Harrison st, 225 ft w of Francesca st, s f, 25x124½ ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $650.

Sumner st, 75½ ft n of Twenty-ninth st, e f, 50x124 ft, dated Oct. 8; consideration, $1,600.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

School st, 316 ft w of Halsted st, n f, 75½ ft, dated Aug. 30; consideration, $1,500.

Wrightwood av, 222 ft e of Racine av, s f, 50x124½ ft, dated Aug. 7; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 23, in Town of Pine Grove, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $35,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

W ½ n ½ s ½ of s w ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $15,500.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 9.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours; there were none reported for the corresponding time a year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	1871.
Flour, brls	6,750		4,354	
Wheat, bu	122,500		94,329	
Corn, bu	151,780		124,467	
Oats, bu	60,020		138,072	
Rye, bu	1,600		1,600	
Barley, bu	61,850		55,569	
Grass seed, lbs	44,345		94,030	
Flax seed, lbs	280,520		215,000	
Broom corn, lbs	82,500		82,500	
Cured meats, lbs	18,450		44,564	
Beef, brls			260	
Pork, brls			115	
Lard, lbs	5,610		78,250	
Tallow, lbs	10,000			
Butter, lbs	65,570		14,350	
Live hogs, No	6,518		5,120	
Cattle, No	5,171		670	
Sheep, No	76		612	
Hides, lbs	64,515		73,053	
Highwines, brls	360		452	
Coal, tons	61,900		16,160	
Pot-ash, lbs	10,850		75	
Lumber, m feet	3,732		1,787	
Shingles m	3,340		1,200	
Lath, m	202		185	
Salt, brls	5,416		1,000	

The following grain was inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 209 cars wheat; 222 cars and 24,100 bu corn, 56 cars oats, 18 cars rye, 109 cars barley. Total (679 cars), 293,000 bushels.

There was very little business transacted in produce circles to-day, owing to the fact that the Board of Trade took ceremonious possession of the new Chamber of Commerce, rebuilt on the old site. The only transactions of consequence, in the morning, were in wheat, which varied but little from the closing prices of yesterday. We quote the closing prices of Tuesday in those cases where there was no market to-day. The grocery market was moderately active, and aside from sugars, which ruled a trifle lower, values underwent no visible change. Dry goods continue in active request and the general market continues steady and firm, as previously quoted. Butter and cheese were moving on a liberal scale and former prices were firmly adhered to. No new features were developed in connection with the coal, fish, and dried fruit markets. Hides were unsettled, but without quotable change. Hay was easier, owing to increased receipts. Oils, paints, and colors remain without decided change. The trade in lumber has been fair to-day, prices being nominally unchanged. Building materials continue in good demand; prices are very firm at present quotations. The inquiry for cooperage is limited, especially from packers. Eggs are in fair supply and lower, ranging from 18@20c. Apples continue to come in freely, and are salable at $1.50@2.50 per brl. The supply of peaches is large, and sales are slow; other fruits fairly active and firm. The market is still amply supplied with poultry, and prices are nominally unchanged. Seeds are quiet and nominally unchanged, no sales being made today, except a small lot of flax at $1.61. The receipts of potatoes are very large, and fair prices cannot be obtained; car loads selling at 35@50c. Wool remains inactive and weak, there being no inquiry among Eastern manufacturers. Dealers are not over anxious to buy in the present unsettled condition of the market and prices are reduced.

Lake freights were quiet, but steady at yesterday's rates, at 18c for wheat and 17c for corn by sail to Buffalo; wheat to Kingston was nominal at 27c. A total of 8 charters was reported, which will carry out 20,000 bu wheat, 42,000 bu corn, and 100,000 bu oats. Vessels are quoted very scarce.

Highwines were quiet and steady. Sales were confined to 50 brls at 89c.

Provisions were inactive, and entirely nominal at yesterday's prices, as follows: Mess pork, cash or seller October, $14.25@14.50, regular (with irregular nominally $14.00); do seller December or January, $12.75; do, seller March, $12.50@13.00; lard, cash, 8½@8¾c for round lots of winter, and 8¾@8¾c for small lots do cash; do, seller December, 8@8¼c; do, seller January, 8¼c; summer rendered, 8@8¼c for ordinary, and 8¼@8¾c for choice; dry salted shoulders, 6¼@6¾c; short ribs, 10¾@10¾c; other descriptions entirely nominal, as the market is bare. Sweet-pickled hams, nominal at 12@14c, and green hams firm at 9@9½c for present; 8@8½c seller November; 7¾@8c seller December. Summer-cured long clear, 8¾@8¾c, boxed. English meats, for delivery in December and January: 6¾@6¾c for Cumberlands; 6¾@6¾c for short rips; 6¾@6¾c for long clear; 7@7½c for short clear; 8¾@9c for long cut hams; breakfast bacon, 11@12c; and bacon hams, 16@18c, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00 for old and $10.00 for new; extra mess do, $10.00 for old and $11.00 for new; beef hams, $25.00@26.00. City tallow, 8@9¾c; grease quotable at 6@7c. We note a sale of 4 brls country tallow at 8¾c.

Hops were dull; we note a sale of 13 bales fair Wisconsin at 16c per lb.

Flour was quiet and steady at former prices. Sales were confined to 100 brls spring extras at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.40; 400 brls do on private terms; 175 brls do, low grade, at $5.50; 100 brls rye flour at $4.20. Total, 875 brls.

Wheat was active for the occasion, and relatively steady at the closing prices of yesterday, though the expectation of larger receipts this month caused the option of seller November to advance slightly, and cash and seller the month to sell at the same prices. The trading was, however, little dependent upon any other consideration than that of no market during the middle of the day. This fact caused a greater willingness to trade on the part of those who had direct orders to buy or sell, and there was comparatively little hagging. Of course, there was no shipping demand. Seller the month opened at $1.11¾, declined to $1.11¾, advanced to $1.12, and closed at $1.11¾@1.11¾. Seller November sold at $1.11¾@1.12, closing as the outside. Seller December sold at $1.12½, and seller last half of the month (early) at $1.11½. Seller the year closed at $1.11¾. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.19@1.20; No. 2 do at $1.11¾@1.11 3-4; No. 3 do at 99c; and rejected do at 87c.

Corn was very quiet, with no shipping demand, and only a light speculative inquiry. Prices were a shade easier. No. 2 regular seller the month sold at 32¼@32¾c. Seller last half at 33@33½c, and seller November at 33 1-32@33 3-4c, all closing with the inside bid. Rejected was nominal at 30c.

Oats were inactive, and nominally steady at yesterday's prices; at 22 1-2c for strictly fresh receipts, or seller last half, and 22c seller the month. Seller November was quoted at 23 1-2c.

Rye was inactive; quoted at $1 1-2c for No. 2, and 68c for rejected.

Barley was inactive and nominal at the closing figures of yesterday; at 64c for No. 2; 52@52 1-2c for No. 3, and 37@38c for rejected.

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* has the following:

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation, at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals, and by rail, was, at the undermentioned dates:

	1872. Sept. 28.	1872. Sept. 21.	1871. Sept. 30.	1870. Oct. 1.
Wheat, bu	13,403,784	14,452,142	7,264,282	2,805,269
Corn, bu	7,762,627	1,450,256	1,064,116	849,146
Oats, bu	1,156,401	480,181	641,547	1,140,778
Barley, bu	1,197,781	846,447	826,107	167,170
Rye, bu	5,630	22,516	9,830	80,272
Peas, bu	29,235	51,951	12,845	47,172
Beans, bu	86,544	174,800	136,527	53,113
Total	23,642,002	17,478,293	9,955,254	5,143,720

	1872-73. Sept. 1 to Sept. 15.	1871-72. Sept. 1 to Sept. 15.	1870-71. Sept. 1 to Sept. 15.
Flour	96,689	149,008	142,420
Wheat	922,958	1,998,665	1,926,798
Corn	782,627	1,450,256	1,064,116
Oats	156,401	480,181	641,547
Barley	197,781	846,447	826,107
Rye	5,630	22,516	9,830
Peas	29,235	51,951	12,845
Beans	86,544	174,800	136,527
Total	2,216,455	4,713,648	4,111,828

	1872. Sept. 16 to Sept. 28.	1871. Sept. 16 to Sept. 30.	1870. Oct. 1 to Oct. 15.
Flour	96,689	142,420	207,897
Wheat	2,998,665	1,926,798	1,641,428
Corn	1,450,256	1,064,116	849,146
Oats	480,181	641,547	1,140,778
Barley	846,447	826,107	167,170
Rye	22,516	9,830	80,272
Peas	51,951	12,845	47,172
Beans	174,800	136,527	53,113
Total	4,713,648	4,111,828	3,361,944

The foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending Oct. 1, 1872, and the distribution of same, were:

To	Pork. brls.	Beef. pkgs.	Lard. lbs.	Bacon, Chese. lbs.	Tallow. lbs.
Liverpool	63	556		744,765	76,765
London	200				100,000
Glasgow		4	100,000	224,000	132,000
Bristol					
Antwerp		33	1,113,000	822,667	
Hamburg			306,051	197,320	30,000
Havre		140	1,126,674	28,167	36,000
Progresso			180,000		
West Indies	991	961	893,440	125,044	21,226
C. & S. Ports	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,198	2,198
S. Guiana	13	97	7,740		4,161
S. Granada			1,260	494	
Central America	192	90	23,000	1,000	1,000
Venezuela			20,000	1,667	1,168
Total	1,947	1,224	3,885,705	1,995,146	1,146,320
Week Sept. 14	1,296	1,391	1,626,461	1,349,943	1,145,425
Week Sept. 7	1,297	1,391	1,626,461	1,349,943	1,145,425
Week Sept. 30	1,297	1,391	1,626,461	1,349,943	1,145,425
Week Oct. 1	1,297	1,391	1,626,461	1,349,943	1,145,425
Week Oct. 8	1,297	1,391	1,626,461	1,349,943	1,145,425

And 6,929 lbs grease; 145,252 lbs butter.

And from Nov. 1 to Oct. 1, inclusive, for three years:

	1871-2.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Pork, brls	168,121	145,907	78,044
Beef, pkgs	60,463	53,643	66,071
Lard, lbs	158,345,191	86,847,553	26,198,050
Bacon, lbs	196,078,755	65,192,557	27,879,079
Butter, lbs	4,697,180	5,618,118	1,313,703
Cheese, lbs	63,297,264	66,037,260	44,744,356
Tallow, lbs	55,477,113	29,618,021	20,599,998

LATEST.

In the afternoon the wheat market was active and strong, advancing to $1.13¾ for seller the month or seller November, at which price over 150,000 bu were sold; and the market then receded to $1.13, and closed at $1.13. The reason for the advance was said to be a reported stronger feeling in New York. There is a great deal of wheat lying back in the country, waiting to come in, and 182 carloads are reported to be in Winona alone. Corn was quiet, but firm, at 33¾@33¾c seller November. Two wheat charters were reported, which will carry out 50,000 bu at 27c to Kingston by sail, and on private terms to Montreal.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 9.

ALCOHOL—Continues active, and prices are steady, at $1.85@1.90 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS—The receipts have been large and sales slow. Prices are unsteady, tending to a decline. We quote: $2.00@2.50 for common to fair, and $2.75 for navy.

BROOM CORN—The market is only fairly active; prices are firm, with an upward tendency, quotable at $40.00@50.00 per ton for common; $70.00@90.00 for fair; $100.00 for choice; and $120.00@140.00 for choice hurl.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The usual active condition of this market continues, prices being firm at present rates. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $4.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.50@4.50; Utica cement, $2.00@2.10 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00@2.10; Akron cement, $2.00@2.10; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, 60c@$1.00; lime, $1.25@1.35 per brl; white sand, per bu, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $12.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00; Joliet Milwaukee, $30.00; Racine, $30.00; Joliet; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

Size of glass.	Price per box.
6x8 to 7x9	$ 5.75
7x10 to 8x10	6.50
8x11 to 10x15	7.00
9x14 to 10x15	7.50
10x14 to 12x18	8.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50
14x22 to 16x24	9.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00
26x30 to 26x40	14.00
26x36 to 28x44	15.00
26x46 to 30x48	16.00
30x50 to 32x52	20.00
32x54 to 34x56	24.00
34x56 to 34x60	28.00
36x60 to 40x60	40.00

BUTTER—The butter market continues fairly active, with but slight variation in prices. The demand for choice qualities keeps steadily in excess of the supply, and the daily arrivals are quickly absorbed at the quoted prices. There is also a large movement in low grades, chiefly at 9@13c. Medium descriptions are more or less neglected. We repeat our list: Strictly choice dairy, 25@28c; fair to good grades, 18@22c; inferior to common, 9@14c.

BAGGING—In this market no changes were noted. The movement in grain bags is falling off somewhat, but, at the low prices now prevalent, holders are firm. Burlaps and gunnies are in moderate request at unchanged prices. We quote: Stark, 27c; Lanpher's are $10.00@11.00; turkeys, 12c, fishes, 5 scoops old chickens at $5.00; 2 scoops spring at $1.75; do at $2.00.

POTATOES—Are in large supply and almost unsalable. Prices are very much unsettled, being quotable at 35@50c by car loads, and 60@70c from store. Southern sweet at $1.00@1.25. Rates, 2 cars peachblows at 60c, delivered; car Early Rose at 45c delivered; 1 car white at 35c, on track.

SALT—The inquiry among packers is good, the supply being limited, prices are very firm and higher. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.50; Onondaga, fine, $2.20; coarse, Diamond C, $3.25; dairy, with coat bags, $1.90; do with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $4.00.

SEEDS—No business being done. Former prices are continued. Timothy ranging from $2.00@2.65; clover, $4.50@5.00; Hungarian, $1.00@1.10; millet, $1.00@1.10; flax, $1.60@1.65.

WHISKY—Continues active, and prices are steady, at $1.03@1.04 for finished goods.

WOOL—The market is inactive and weak. There is little or no inquiry for Eastern supplies, and dealers are not anxious to buy in the present depressed condition of the market. Prices are reduced, as follows: Tub, choice, extra, 50@55c; Tub, common, 40@45c; Fleece, X, good condition, light, 45@50c; Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy, 36@38c; Fleece, X, good condition, light, 40@45c; Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy, 34@36c; Fleece, medium, good condition, light, 40@45c; Fleece, coarse, light, and clean, 40@45c; Fleece, coarse, light, and dingy, 36@38c; Fleece, unwashed, fine, 25@30c; Fleece, unwashed, coarse, 20@25c; Super, pulled, 40@45c; Extra, pulled, 40@45c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 8.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,454	4,677	557
Tuesday	3,171	6,518	183
Wednesday	2,012	7,307	1,792
Total	7,637	18,502	3,099

Shipments during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,575	4,966	150
Tuesday	676	5,132	629
Total	2,251	9,437	800

CATTLE—In the cattle trade a fair degree of animation was witnessed, and the firm feeling developed yesterday was a feature of the market to-day. The receipts again proved light, and this fact, coupled with the more encouraging tenor of advices from the markets abroad, induced a good feeling all around, and sales were quiet at the advanced prices of yesterday. The quality of the offerings was better than the average of the past few weeks, while with such a favorable circumstance to start with, all things considered, the condition of the market was highly satisfactory to sellers, especially so in view of the protracted season of dulness, from which the trade has but just recovered. Thin natives and through droves of Texas cattle are not yet meeting with as active a demand, nor are they commanding as good prices as could be desired, but the packing season is now soon open, and with it will come increased activity in these descriptions of stock, and better prices. The range of the market to-day was $2.60@7.00. The inside figure was paid for a drove of 77 Texas cattle averaging 631 lbs, and the outside for 60 extra steers averaging 1,363 lbs,—sold by Denney & Redmond. Sales below $3.00 were scarce and unimportant, and comparatively few transactions were effected at over $6.00. The demand for stock cattle continues steadily fair, and prices remain without material change, ruling steady at $3.00@3.75 for common to medium, and at $4.00@4.25 for good thrifty lots averaging from 900 to 1,050 lbs. Veal calves are in demand, and command good prices, sales ranging at $3.75@4.50 for common to medium, and at $4.75@6.00 for good to choice. The market closed firm, with only a few lots of cattle unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

EXTRA—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards..... $6.60@7.00

Choice Beeves—Fine fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,150 to 1,400 lbs..... 6.00@6.40

Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs..... 5.50@5.75

Butchers' Stock—Common cattle, in good steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 900 to 1,100 lbs..... 3.00@4.50

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,000 lbs..... 3.00@4.25

Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers..... 2.00@2.75

Texas Cattle—Through droves..... 1.50@2.90

Texas Cattle—Northern range..... 2.75@4.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
61 calves	200	$4.25
23 stock steers	1,144	3.75
20 butchers' steers	1,093	4.00
17 Texas cattle	631	2.00
47 stock steers	969	4.12½
20 stock steers	891	3.75
19 butchers' stock	1,144	3.75
16 fairish steers	1,114	4.50
15 Texas cattle	921	3.00
116 Texas cattle	1,039	3.05@3.50
17 good s.steers	1,036	3.20
32 meadow steers	1,193	3.75
20 meadow steers	1,157	3.12½
13 meadow steers	1,173	3.20
18 meadow steers	1,136	3.25
18 meadow steers	1,095	3.25
21 meadow steers	1,219	3.25
19 good steers	1,231	4.50
20 good steers	954	3.00
60 Texas cattle	942	3.00
117 good steers	1,236	3.75
19 good steers	1,172	3.75
179 Texas steers	1,028	3.10
62 Texas steers	999	3.50
60 extra steers	1,363	7.00
17 choice steers	1,294	6.00
15 choice steers	1,396	6.30
16 choice steers	1,326	6.25
16 good steers	1,208	5.62
16 good steers	1,231	5.50
49 calves	349	4.00
32 Cherokee heifers		10.50
90 Texas cows	796	2.40
47 stockers	903	4.12½
47 stockers	961	4.12½
12 stockers	697	3.60
9 cows	1,200	4.00

HOGS—There was an active demand for hogs, at good prices. The attendance was full, and, during the opening hours of the day, a brisk competition existed, under which prices underwent a further sharp advance, the improvement being full 10c. Later in the day there was a more quiet feeling, and before the close prices had worked back about 5c, or to $4.55@4.85 for common, $4.70@4.75 for medium, and to $4.80@4.90 for good to choice. One or two car loads of extra assorted hogs fetched $5.00, but these transactions do not reflect the market. Among the reported sales were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
40	294	$4.70	56	276	$4.80	101	246	$4.80
67	279	4.75	45	303	4.75	60	247	4.75
86	189	4.75	47	223	4.80	61	261	4.85
80	231	4.85	61	276	4.85	49	216	4.85
93	227	4.90	52	234	4.80	48	225	4.85
87	250	4.75	42	303	4.75	51	305	4.85
59	207	4.90	53	277	4.80	50	256	4.80
90	254	4.80	59	276	4.85	53	243	4.85
49	307	4.85	340	222	4.85	53	223	4.80
159	200	4.80	50	227	4.75	45	261	4.80
50	304	4.70	101	264	4.75	47	289	4.80
84	279	4.75	53	274	4.85	51	274	4.80
62	218	4.85	58	253	4.65	50	304	4.70
51	240	4.85	60	303	4.80	49	292	4.80
150	231	4.90	52	221	4.75	42	242	4.85
142	226	4.85	54	208	4.70	64	181	4.70
68	205	4.80	46	234	4.70			

SHEEP—Were in fair request and ruled steady at previous quotations. Shippers and city butchers were operating to-day, and between these two classes of buyers the pens were cleared. The market closed at $3.25@3.75 for common; at $4.00@4.25 for medium, and at $4.50@5.00 for good to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9.

Vessels were in fair demand and rates were unchanged, as follows:

Manistee	$4.50	Green Bay	$3.50@3.75
Muskegon	4.25	Grand Haven	3.75
Pentwater	4.00	Ocanto	4.00@7.75
Menominee	3.50	Sheboygan	3.50
Muskegon	3.50	Algoma	3.50
Grand River	3.75	Two Rivers	3.50

Trade at the yards was active, and quotable as follows:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	42.00@45.00

ARKANSAS.

Some Talks with People There.

Past Statesmen: Present Satraps---How the Carpet-Baggers Rioted.

Glimpses on the Spot.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 28.

The State of Arkansas has a lost and gipsy-like character among the States. Without railroads, a written history, or a known man of genius in all its career, it has yet been a State longer than most contemporary people have lived years. It was made a territory in 1819, and in that year a single traveller published a book of travels through it,—the solitary book of the sort extant.

THE SEED THAT WERE SOWN.

This traveller was a Philadelphia naturalist, by the name of Thomas Nuttall, and he says, Jan. 16, 1819:

"The establishment of a town is now contemplated at the Little Rock, by Colonel Hogan and some others. They have not sufficient capital, and expect to derive some adventitious wealth from those speculators who are viewing various parts of the newly-formed Territory."

At this time the settlements of Arkansas were Arkansas Post, Cadron, Pecanneria, Pratt's (probably the origin of Don Pratt), Webber, and Fort Smith. Pecanneria was called after Pecan-nuts, and contained 60 families; there is nothing on the spot now but the shells.

Mr. Nuttall says that the "Post" contained between 30 and 40 houses, and was the site of the chief merchants of the country. Everybody owned a Spanish grant, and the great Wade Hampton was the chief planter in the Territory. Goods were brought from Pittsburgh and New Orleans, and a young man named Woodruff ascended the river, that on the following year, taking a printing-press up in a flatboat. He had come from Brooklyn, N. Y., and he is still alive at Little Rock, and the paper he founded remains.

Many of the traders were French, and when a man was so bad that he could not live even in Arkansas, he went over to Spanish San Antonio, in Texas, and played monte. Mr. Nuttall gives these glimpses of the early situation amongst the Arkansas Pilgrim Fathers: "The Red River people, as well as the Arkansas people, bear the worst character imaginable. * * * Bands of robbers and counterfeiters haunted the mouth of the Arkansas. * * * Every reasonable and rational amusement at Cadron was swallowed up in dram-drinking, jockeying, and gambling. * * * Renegades from justice abounded. * * * Not a bank-note between Pittsburgh and Fort Smith commanded specie, and all the wealthy part of whole communities were conspiring in a common system of public fraud."

MORE KNOWLEDGE OF THE SUBJECT.

The first person with white blood born in the State was one of the half-breeds raised between the aboriginal Quapaws and Barks, and the ten Frenchmen left here by De Tonti, the explorer, in the year 1685. Mr. Nuttall says that their descendants existed near Little Rock in 1819. I danced I saw a good many of them when I was here.

The first celebrated citizen of the State was Sandy Faulkner, better known as the Arkansas traveller. He still lives, and is a clerk at the Metropolitan Hotel, Little Rock. The following is his last joke:

"Mr. Faulkner," said I, "what kind of State government have you got now?"

"Well, sir," said the Arkansas Traveller, "I don't—we are cursed with the damnedest passel of thieves and trash ever sent out from Oblivion to Arkansaw. They just govern here with a high hand, * * * if our lives are our own, our money isn't."

The State had only 38½ miles of rail in 1860; in 1871 this had grown to only 153 miles, or one mile to every 2,000 inhabitants. In 1868, under the reconstruction administration, a bill was passed to allow intelligent negroes and diggers, headed by them amidst that salubrious frontier-grog-shop which betokened ill to other land and posterity, granting $15,000 per mile to roads without land-grants, and $10,000 per mile to roads with land-grants, to the extent of 600 miles, or about $10,000,000. Its promoters have already been awarded $11,400,000, and have received above one-third of it in 30-year State bonds, bearing 6 per cent. The debt of the State is about $12,000,000 contracted, and $8,000,000 more authorized.

INTERVIEW WITH MAJOR ADAMS.

An old citizen of this State is Major Adams, one of the proprietors of the *Gazette*, the Democratic organ, and President of the Memphis & Little Rock Packet Company. He was an officer in the Confederate army, and is a courteous, mild, and cosmopolitan man, who gave me some excellent comparative glimpses of the State under the old and new *regimes*:

"How many regiments did this State raise for the Confederate army, Mr. Adams?"

"It raised sixty regiments, and they were as serviceable as any in the Confederacy."

"Did you have a good deal of guerrilla-fighting and bushwhacking?"

"That was confined to Pope County, of which you were talking, and the mountain-counties, where the Ozark and their broken ranges bear off from Missouri toward Texas, and give opportunity for people to slip out of the way. In general, there was a good deal of predatory war always going on, and you may have noticed that nearly all the fighting of consequence in Arkansas was up that way. That is where Governor Price returned after his long raid; there the Federals came in nearly every time, and fought the battle of Pea Ridge and the subsequent battle of Prairie Grove. Up there, in the corner towards Kansas, the most persistent contests were waged, and society was a good deal divided. That is the home of Johnson, the present Secretary of State, whom Clayton is accused of having bought off from his legitimate succession to the Governorship. Johnson was a good officer on that side, but he is now nothing more than a humble hostage in the hands of Clayton and his importationists, and may pull him around pretty much as they like."

"Who was the best soldier you produced during the war?"

"Pat. Cleburn, by far. He was a native Irishman, who lived at Helena, and he was killed in one of the Gulf State campaigns. I have named a steamboat for him. He was cool, discreet, and brave, and I think a better General than Hindman. Hindman was a man of splendid abilities as a speaker and writer, but overbearing. He had an unsteady life, fought a great deal on private grounds, and drew arms in the State Capitol, and at last he fell at his own hearth-stone. James T. Fagan, of Little Rock, was a fine officer during the war, and he marched the first Arkansas regiment to the Potomac. He was a Major General when the war closed. Tappan, of Helena, who still lives, was a good officer. Albert Rust was one of our Brigadiers. He died near Little Rock after the war. He was a dictatorial fellow, with a head-piece to speak of. General T. J. Churchill, one of our best Rebel Brigadiers, lives now on the place adjoining that which I once occupied."

"What reputation has Albert Pike left in Arkansas?"

"Mixed, but still formidable. He was a man of fine literary aptitudes, and, for our country, extraordinary ones. As a lawyer, he is one of the most successful we ever had, and is said to have received a fee of $250,000 at one time, in a Cherokee land case. His wife and daughter still live at Little Rock, in a grand and gloomy old house, with columns in the rear, and a dark, rank yard of lawn about it. Pike does not come here any more, but practises law in Washington City. He is a New England man, who long ago adopted all the Southern traits, and added some Indian ones to them. He devoted a great deal of his life to Masonry, and you will see his picture in any office, and most everywhere about Arkansas dressed in full Masonic canonicals."

"Where is Bob Johnson, Mr. Adams?"

"He lives in Washington, and practises law with Pike. He was elected to the Senate in 1855, and was re-elected in 1856; he had previously been in Congress, and he was one of the best political organizers we ever had in our State. His brother, Richard Johnson, edited the *Banner* afterward the *True Democrat*, at Little Rock, and in 1852 ran for Governor against Rector. Our people grew weary of the Johnson family; they were terrible dictators, and there were a great many of them,—enough to set up a State. Thilton Johnson, of Elizabeth, is of the family."

"Have you many men of force in the Democratic party at the present time in Arkansas?"

"No; the State is almost barren of biography. Our history has been a provincial one, to a great extent. The names of most of our Governors under the Territory are perpetuated in the counties.

"James Miller came out here the first, in 1819, to rule the new Territory. He is the same who said, at the battle near Niagara Falls, when asked if he could take a battery, 'I will try,' and took it. His descendants still live in the State. He was a man of bold character. The next Governor was George Izard, a man of ordinary birth and education, but of vehement will. He died in St. Francis County, and leaves descendants, one of whom,—a son,—is a merchant in Memphis. Pope was the third Territorial Governor, and he gave the name to Pope County, where the disturbances now exist. He was a Kentuckian, who stayed with us six years, and then returned to Kentucky. William O. Fulton succeeded Pope, and was the last Territorial Governor. He was an agreeable man, who died amongst us, leaving no male descendant; but his daughter married Morehead Wright, a planter on the Red River.

"Our first State Governor was James S. Conway; his brother was Elias N. Conway, who was the fifth State Governor, and served two terms. James Conway's descendants live in Lafayette County, near the Red River. The second State Governor was Richard Yell, a Tennessee lawyer, who resided in Washington County, Ark., and was killed fighting gallantly at Buena Vista. His descendants live in Clinton and Yell Counties. His unexpired term was filled out by Samuel Adams, the next Governor, who was elected for two terms, expiring in 1850. His will, like Lawrence County. Then came Ebt Conway for two terms; and he was followed by Henry M. Rector, the Rebellion Governor, who still resides at Hot Springs. After the Federals got in we had the Flanagan and Murphy Administrations. Horace Flanagan still lives at Arkadelphia, and was a Confederate Colonel when elected. Murphy is a staunch and straight old man, still living in Madison County, in Northwest Arkansas."

Our legislators at the National Capital were fair representatives men, embodying H. Revier, who was our first Senator, sitting successively for the State at Washington from 1836 to 1848, as Delegate and Senator. He is buried under a monument, at the expense of the State, in the Little Rock Cemetery. Sevier brought to the State Solon Borland, to be his colleague. Borland was a Virginian, educated in North Carolina, and a Mexican soldier. When Sevier resigned his seat, Borland took the place. He was one of the ablest men we had, but he made the mistake of resigning from the Senate to take a diplomatic mission. He was made a Brigadier General in the Confederate army, but he seemed to have little heart in it, and, being tortured by a wound which he had received some years before, he retired to Texas and died. He was a man of the cool courage required in coup de main operations, and was of somewhat parts as an editor. Borland has a brother in Norfolk, Va., married daughter in Memphis, and a son in Arkansas. Sebastian, who was Borland's associate in the Senate, was expelled from that body at the beginning of the Rebellion. The majority of our public men are either natives or derivative from Tennessee."

"Mr. Adams, how does the present race of Clayton & Co. compare with the old one?"

"Powell Clayton is chiefly notable for his gameness. He is called, out here, 'The Game Chicken.' Rice is a good lawyer and organizer, and he has given to their politics that strength of character which men of Clayton's proportions could not have done. Brooks is, in many respects, the ablest man amongst them, their bully and ecclesiastic. He may be called the Carpet-Bagger Cardinal. The Government that they have introduced is very onerous upon the State, but it must be admitted that these men have the audacity of the devil. Several of them have been shot, and Brooks himself, who is now acting with the people of the State against Clayton's men, has been peppered with buckshot, while his companion, Hinds, who was riding with him, fell dead in the road. Their Government is of a Spanish sort,—a kind of Captain-Generalcy,—plunder at the centre, and military suppression in the districts. Nothing can hold it up. If our opposition to it amounted to nothing, such a Government must come to an end by its own divisions and structural weakness. I live in Memphis, partly to get out of the turmoil of Arkansas politics, and almost involved the difference in feeling between the Tennesseans and Arkansans. In Tennessee, where disfranchisement has ceased, there is perfect good humor, good order, and considerable immigration, and Tennessee is as unlikely ever to do a rebellious thing against the Union again as New York or Ohio. But, in Arkansas, there is no natural relation between the people and the Government, because the emblum which attempts to establish that relation has no respect at Washington and no sympathy in Arkansas."

EXPLANATION OF PART OF THE ABOVE.

Perhaps I have said, in another place, that the Democratic party of Arkansas is not considered to be wholly scrupulous at the present period. The public printing and binding, in some manner divided between the Ring organ at Little Rock and the Democratic paper, the *Gazette*. Amongst certain influential Democrats, strong apprehensions exist that a Brindle-Tail triumph will bring back to the State Bob Johnson, and plant him in the Senate beside Rice. Johnson governed the State for nearly thirty years, running out Borland a last and the new brood of Democrats look with appreciation upon his possible restoration. He had all the patronage of the State, and was such a politician, in many respects, as Chandler, Fenton, or Harlan.

If the Democrats should be inveigled, by a few of their leaders, into putting up an independent candidate for Governor, the selection would probably be Mr. Garland, and of this man different accounts are given. Some say that he is of high character and ability, and others say he is perfectly selfish and pecuniary, and willing to coalesce with either wing of the carpet-baggers to ride into office. It is much to be doubted whether all sides of politics here are not demoralized,—the one side by prosperity, and the other by hunger.

THE LAWGIVERS OF LITTLE ROCK.

Out of the 75 members of the Constitutional Convention of 1867-'8, 21 were Northerners, and only 9 were natives of Arkansas, 6 of whom were white. The presiding officer was Thomas M. Bowen; and members of the Convention were John McClure, the present Chief Justice and Public Printer; Asa and J. L. Hodges; John N. Sarber, for whom a county has since been named, a Pennsylvania carpet-bagger; and Josepe Brooks, Minister of the Gospel,—one of the ten Gospel coves in this worldly mess. In the lexicon of thieves, a preacher is called an Ebenezer cove; there were ten Ebenezer coves in the Arkansas Constitutional Convention. Other delegates were the Rebel General Gantt, James Hinds, of Little Rock by way of New York, since killed; and W. W. Brashear, of Pope County, now in insurrection. Bowen had carpet-bagged into the State by way of Van Buren, where he remained, and he says that they wrangled over the Constitution till they grew disgusted, and then put it all through by mutual power. James L. Hooper, Joe Brooks, McClure, and Sorber were the potentiates of the composition. They divided the 75 members into 30 Committees, and the debates make nearly 1,000 pages. I am indebted to Henry M. Cooper, Esq., of Little Rock, formerly of Illinois, for a copy of this book, as well as for other cheerful assistance. One of the delegates, A. M. Merrick,—a Massachusetts carpet-bagger,—was reported in a military order, over the signature of General C. H. Smith, as "having materially interfered with the revision of the list of voters, and in other respects conducted himself in a manner disgraceful to the position he occupied."

Hinds, since shot, called the body to order, and Brooks, since Brindle-Tail, spread his hands and prayed. Sarber, after whose glorious deeds the county has been named, became Secretary. Gantt, the Rebel General, now thick as thieves with the minstrels, said a slate had been made out in advance for all the offices. There were but 51 voters cast, and Bowen got 43; in that choice the Clayton dynasty was born in Arkansas.

The Convention voted itself ten newspapers per man, and created a heap of offices at once. McClure estimated the taxable property of the State at $43,000,000, and there was a general disposition to get some of it. Mr. Cypert, a native, said this ominous thing the sixth day: "Seven years ago, in this same place, I portrayed the ruin and desolation which must follow Secession; I did everything in my power to avert that fatal step; but my efforts failed. With the same sense of apprehension, I predict the desolation and ruin upon Arkansas to result from Radical carpet-bagging." William H. Gray, negro, of Helena, responded, and said, "Tell it not in Gath." Joe Brooks made a bold speech, saying, "We carpet-baggers have left Arkansas for the last time until we are carried out."

This Constitution enacted that nobody distranchised by it should have a vote upon their own fate; and although, at that time, negroes had not been given the right of voting by Congress, yet they were all to vote on the adoption of the State Constitution. Those only who voted aye could vote for State and County officers and a Legislature. Hence, no nominations were made, except in the secrecy of the Union Leagues, and fastened him with ropes. He broke the ropes and attacked the party. The brutality of the land was the opposite number to force Bill could do; the party after the adventure with the bull. The Attorney-General was found about 40 miles from camp, dismounted, sitting on a dead United States horse.

LAURA D. FAIR.

The Verdict of Acquittal---Closing Scenes.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Oct. 7.

Three weeks ago yesterday, the second trial of Mrs. Fair commenced in the Fifteenth District Court, Judge Reardon presiding in place of Judge Dwinelle, who was disqualified from sitting in the case by reason of illness. Panel after panel of jurors was exhausted, and not until 900 men had been summoned and examined was a jury for the present trial obtained. The line of the prosecution and defence was in some respects different from that pursued on the former trial. No proof was introduced as to the relations between Mrs. Fair and Mr. Crittenden, beyond the evidence offered by her counsel that these relations were those of friendship and intimacy. The character of the prisoner was not put in issue, and none of the extensive correspondence between the parties, read in evidence on the former trial, was introduced or even alluded to by the witnesses. The trial was, consequently, much shorter and less laborious than the first one. The only issue in the present trial was whether, at the time of the homicide, the prisoner was sane or insane. On this point the two attending physicians swore positively that, in their opinion, she was insane at the time, and, on the other hand, eight or nine physicians, including some who rank first in their profession, testified that, assuming all the testimony to be true, they were of the opinion that she was sane at the time.

On Friday afternoon last, this trial came to a close. The jury received the charge of the Court, and retired to deliberate upon a verdict. When they had been out seven or eight hours, it was thought they would not agree. Saturday morning, they asked to be presented before the Court again, and many expected that they would announce a verdict. The Court room was thronged, and Mrs. Fair, with her counsel, Messrs. Curtis and Quint, and the District Attorney, Mr. Murphy, and Alex. Campbell were present. The jury, however, had not agreed on a verdict, and asked further instructions from the Court on the question of the burden and preponderance of proof of insanity. The Court charged them that it was for the party alleging insanity, and offering it as defence. They again retired and remained in confinement all Saturday night, yesterday, and last night till this morning.

At an early hour yesterday it was whispered about that the jury had agreed upon a verdict and would announce it at 9 o'clock. No one knew what it would be, but various reports were rife, one that it was a verdict of conviction, another that it was a compromise verdict, and another that they had agreed upon a verdict of acquittal.

At 9 o'clock a. m. Mrs. Fair came into the court room, leaning on the arm of Mr. Curtis, and accompanied by Mr. Quint and a Deputy Sheriff.

The crowd was kept back as much as possible, and when the critical moment arrived a profound stillness reigned in the court room. Mrs. Fair stood at the side of Mr. Curtis, and when the clerk asked the jury if they had agreed upon a verdict, and the foreman, Mr. Byington, answered "We have," and handed a slip of paper to the clerk, Mrs. Fair tried to hide her face; and when it was read, "We find the prisoner not guilty," she started and swooned in the arms of Mr. Curtis. As supported her to a seat, and in a few moments she recovered her consciousness. The jurors retained their seats, and seemed deeply affected. The Clerk recorded the verdict; it was read to them, and they answered with one accord that it was their verdict as recorded. Judge Reardon then told them they were discharged from further attendance. They then gathered about the place where Mrs. Fair and Judge Curtis sat, and shook them both by the hand warmly, spoke and exchanged a few kindly word, and departed.

The crowd was dense in the corridor and around the carriage at the Washington street entrance. It was the carriage in which Mrs. Fair had always come from prison to the Court, and the people, anxious to see her, thought she would go back in it. But the Sheriff had taken the precaution to have another carriage drawn up before the Montgomery street entrance, and to that she was almost carried by her counsel, for she could scarcely stand.

Once in the carriage with them and a Deputy Sheriff, the blinds were closed and the party driven away in haste to the jail. There Mrs. Fair was put in the room which she had occupied since the new trial was ordered. The matron, Mrs. Little, attended to her, and in about an hour she had regained her composure, but could not sit up. Her little daughter was with her, and seemed almost wild with delight. Many people collected in front of the jail, but only a few were admitted to see her. Much inquiry was made about Mrs. Fair's future movements, but as she again a free woman, she concluded to exercise the prerogative of keeping her own counsels upon that point. Several of the jailers, keepers, and deputies visited her and received thanks for the kindness which they have shown her during her long imprisonment.

The news of the verdict spread through the city like wildfire, causing everywhere a profound sensation. The jurors looked worn out, pale and haggard after their long and tedious confinement.

It is reported that the jury at first stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction, that they soon changed to ten to two, then eleven to one, and that one stood for conviction till yesterday morning.

NEARLY A RIOT.

Disturbance in Cincinnati---Three Men Shot.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 8.

The political excitement which has been brewing, with the intensity of an impending storm, for several week past, came very near culminating in a bloody riot last night. It is safe, in point of truth, to say that nearly all the disturbances that have occurred on the line of march of torchlight processions during the present campaign, have been caused by the misapprehension on the part of the colored people that the sole object of Greeley processions was to impose upon and infringe the rights of our negro population. In this they have been mistaken, and never more than last night.

During the day, it appears, rumors were circulated through the region known as "Buckstown," to the effect that the Greeley Clubs of the Fourth and Fifth Wards were to turn out at night with the fell purpose of entirely annihilating the black race, and, in order to prevent the total destruction of that liberated class, an organization was perfected, powder and shot brought, and everything put in readiness at the headquarters of the Sixth Ward Grant Club, the New Street Colored Church, to repel "boarders." In the evening there chanced to be a colored church festival at Allen Chapel, at the corner of Sixth and Broadway, and two of our most illustrious colored fellow-citizens, Mr. William Alexander and Colonel Robert Harlan, took advantage of the attraction of a large number of people to that point to address the gathering on political topics. Mr. Alexander started in first, mounted on a pine board, handsomely decorated with wall-paper, and securely resting on a couple of ash barrels in front of the church, and, much to the discomfiture of Colonel Harlan, was proceeding to make an all-night job of it, when the sanguinary Fourth and Fifth Warders put in an appearance. The procession was passing down Fifth street, and the colored meeting was at the corner of Sixth street and Broadway. There was no reason in the world why both parties should not have enjoyed themselves in their own way, but it seems that a collision was inevitable. As soon as the fifes and drums of the torch-bearing enthusiasts were heard, a number of the colored men who anticipated an attack rushed down to Fifth street, in order to give their antagonists a fair chance at them, and as nobody in the procession manifested a desire to open hostilities, the thing was suggested to the entire crowd by a couple of boulsers and several pistol shots. Now, it is an actual fact, attested by a number of impartial persons, that beyond the desertion of the ranks by a few boys, there was no attention paid to either the storming or the firing, but the simple circumstance that some of the torch-bearers did leave the line was enough to furnish an excuse for promiscuous firing on the part of the well-armed negroes; said scarcely two minutes elapsed after the appearance of the procession until, according to the statement of Michael Keating, a policeman on the beat, Broadway, from Fifth street to Seventh street, was ablaze with the fire of muskets and pistols, promiscuously discharged into the street. The object of such firing is not evident, as most of the weapons were discharged at a distance of three or four hundred yards from the procession, and the shots could have had but little effect had they reached their supposed destination. The most charitable construction that can be placed upon this part of the performance is that the colored people were making an attempt at intimidation by firing at random down the street, so show their expected antagonists that they were prepared for them. Whatever the object, the fact certainly is that the musketry did more harm in the way of fright than actual injury. The pistol shots were equally what more effective. One shot was fired, as it is claimed, by a negro in the rear of the procession at the corner of Fifth and Broadway, took effect in the leg of a Mr. Thomas Warrington, who was standing passively and observingly on the sidewalk, and another found its way into the calf of the leg of a young man named Smith, who happened to be standing in the same vicinity, and a modest, uncomplaining Greeleyite in the procession, whose name is unknown, was also shot in the leg. These were the only persons injured, so far as our reporters could learn, and their injuries, though painful, are not dangerous.

To the credit of the procession it must be said that harassed as the men were by the gathering crowds, they maintained good order, and with the exception of some twenty or thirty who were unduly eager for the fray, passed on along their line of march as quietly as could be expected. Those who dropped out of line soon experienced the love of seclusion, for in a remarkably short space of time they realized how deeply the colored people were in earnest. The firing in the street was enough to convey an idea of that sort, but when a hundred or a hundred and twenty-five stalwart negroes trashed to the armory, on New street, broke into the gallery where the arms were stored, helped themselves to bayonetted muskets, set armed watches at the door, pickets in the street, excitedly went through the manual of arms, and sworo vengeance against anybody who dared assail them, things looked decidedly unhealthy, and the adventurous souls who left the rabble were glad to seize the first opportunity to slink away. The remarkable feature about the whole occurrence was that immediately after the sounding of the riot signal from Box No. 88, our reporter was unable to perceive any foe arrayed against the indignant colored people. From 100 to 200 negroes went stalking about with muskets and bayonets fixed, shaking their fists in the face of the fact that there was nobody in the neighborhood to offer them battle. The streets were full of people, but there was no openly declared enemy, and after an hour of bayonet exercise, and enlightening interconrse on the subject of personal bravery the colored braves were compelled for the want of adversaries to lay down their arms and retire to their homes.

Glittering bayonets in time of peace, such as should now reign, are offensive and chilling sights, and nobody who saw the motley crew twirling their muskets and savagely jabbing their bayonets in the armory, witnessed their final disbandment with anything approaching regret. Everybody felt as if the probability of a bloody riot had passed away, and was thankful for it.

Large crowds of people were attracted to the scene by the riot signals, but after the first, and, it must be said, needless demonstration on the part of the colored people, not a single act of disorder occurred.

Mr. Harrington was taken to the Hammond Street Station House, where his wound was properly dressed, and Mr. Smith was taken to his home in the East End.

Two negroes, Andrew Vassett and John Anderson, who are accused of having urged the colored people on to the glory of attacking a Greeley procession, were arrested and lodged in the Hammond Street Station House.

PERSONAL.

Charles Francis Adams pays $2,740.84 tax in Quincy, Mass.

—President Jackson, of Trinity College, Hartford, Ct., is due from Europe.

—The Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton's surviving wife is a daughter of Commodore Perry.

—Satanta and Big Tree are the two lions in the St. Louis jail.

—Mrs. Abigail Slade, widow of the late Governor William Slade, of Vermont, died at Montpelier, on Monday of last week, aged 81 years.

—Ellis Peterson, Assistant Professor of Philosophy at Harvard College, has accepted the post of Principal of the High School in Worcester, Mass.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Blackburn, of London, will visit New York this fall. Mr Blackburn was editor of *London Society*. Mrs. Blackburn is a daughter of Professor Waterhouse Hawkins.

—Some of the newspapers waste a great deal of unnecessary ink by writing the name of Charles O'Conor with two n's. O'Conor himself has grown rich by avoiding such reckless extravagance.

—Dr. Williams Johnson Sikes, who died last week in Watertown, N. Y., had lived 71 years in the same place, and breathed his last on the bed he had slept 61 years. He was the father of Wirt Sikes, the writer.

—J. C. Tappan, of Helena, Liberal candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Arkansas, was formerly a Douglas Democrat, and commanded the Thirteenth Arkansas Confederate Regiment at the time it was attacked by General Grant at Belmont.

—The Rev. Norman McLeod is a thorn in the flesh of the Mormons. Some six years ago he was the pioneer clergyman in the Territory, and pastor of the Congregational Church there. His life was endangered on account of the bold stand he took against polygamy. He is now delivering a course of lectures on polygamy, and his wife and fearless defender is in Europe. America. His life would be in danger now if things were as fully under Mormon control as they were a few years ago. But Camp Douglas overlooks the city in Uncle Sam's interest, only two miles away.

—As Archbishop Bayley was consecrated once, when elevated to the Bishopric of Newark, there will be no consecration services as related in some of the papers, but simply those incidental to the installation of the new Primate of America, and his investiture with the Pallium. There will be no display except what the Church calls for. He has forbidden any public demonstration on the part of the Catholic people of Baltimore.

—The death, at Washington, D. C., of Dr. Ralph V. Aulick, son of Com. Commodore, has brought to light the fact that he married, March 6, 1871, in Baltimore, Miss Emma J. Oler, whose mother resides in Washington. It seems the nuptials were kept a profound secret, as it was believed a knowledge of the fact would excite the rage of the Commodore. A few months since, Dr. Aulick attended the Medical Convention in Philadelphia, when he took occasion to make his will, bequeathing all his property, about $30,000 worth, to his wife, who has long been, and now is, a clerk in the Redemption Division of the United States Treasury. The widow has, since the decease of the Doctor, exhibited the marriage certificate and will to the family of Commodore Aulick, and they are accepted as genuine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A well-dressed young woman, revoltingly drunk and reeling in the streets was a specty ele offered the citizens of Bangor, Me., the other day.

—Memphis belles drink cod-liver oil now to induce plumpness.

—Mistress—Am I going to church to-day, Sarah, do you say? Why do you want to know? Sarah—O, mem, becos ye can if ye like, mem—I ain't? —*Judy.*

—It costs more to run the city government of San Francisco than that of New York, in proportion to population. The expenditures of the former city this year exceeds $8,000,000.

—Cincinnati is ingrief about her Southern trade again. Three or four wagon-loads of furniture have accumulated at Louisville, and the railroad at that place is "blockaded with freight" again.

—Bonnets and round hats are so much alike nowadays that a criterion by which they may be distinguished is greatly needed. If the strings are tied under the chignon—hat; if under the chin—bonnet. Eureka!

—Somebody says the hog is a Peabody among animals alongside of a hen. Throw a handful of corn in a ten-acre lot, and every hen in the enclosure will get a dab at it. The last hen on the spot may not secure more than two kernels, but nothing in the hen's appearance will indicate that. It will step around with as much precision and gratitude as any in the flock, and wear the most pensive smile you ever saw. A hen will not eat everything it sees, but it will try to, and there isn't one of them on the face of this earth but that can tell you the taste of everything it has seen within the radius of a half-mile of its house.

—Out of the 658 members constituting the British House of Commons, 158 are in receipt of public money—the total amount of which is $445,900 annually. The salaried officers of the House are thirty-two in number; three members belong to the Queen's household, and are paid therefor; and six receive pensions for civil services. There are two Colonels in the army, whose pay is $5,000 a year each; twelve officers on half, or half pay, who receive, altogether, $43,492, and fifty-one members who divide between them $8,859. These latter are principally officers in the militia and yeomanry, and their pay ranges from $150 per annum down to $20.

—The following placard appears in a Paris confectioner's window:

PERLES HYACINTHES.
A New Sweetmeat for Weddings.
(Highly Recommended to MM. les Fiances.)

—The coal-fields of Texas are estimated at 8,000 square miles, and there are at least 5,000 miles of lignites, tertiary, and other inferior coals.

—Forty-seven steamboats are laid up in the immediate vicinity of St. Louis, doing nothing; besides numerous barges. Two capital thus lying idle amounts to $2,500,000.

—Deposits of coal, not inferior in quality to English cannel, have been discovered within 150 miles of San Francisco, in Mendocino County. This should console the Pacific Slope for the failure of the other kind of diamonds in Arizona.

—A writer urges, with reason, that it was thought prudent, in 1855, when there was an ocean-steamer per week, to avoid single-track running and put a distance between the outward and the homeward courses. There is now a steamer every ten hours, and what was then the dictate of prudence seems a necessity.

—A New York manufacturer recently noticed that in one room of the girls were merry and in another melancholy. He investigated, and found that the gloomy room was covered with yellow ochre, the other with whitewash. He applied whitewash to the yellow room, and universal happiness was the result.

—The tanning business has now reached a point of depression quite exceptional in the general prosperity of business. The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says that half the tanneries in the country are idle, not for their usual summer repairs, but with the avowed intention of stopping production until the great stock of leather on hand has been consumed or exported.

—It is estimated that at least 200,000 horses are owned in the city of New York, about one-fourth of which are kept merely as a means of enjoyment. In some portions of the country, especially in the Southern States, the stock of horses of all sorts has, for evident reasons, decreased, or not advanced so rapidly as might have been expected from the "natural increase;" but the whole country in 1870 had about one million more horses than it had in 1860,—Illinois heading the list, and New York coming in second.

—An Englishmen named Young writes to the London *Times* that Mrs. Theresa Black, Byron's "Maid of Athens," is still living in England, at the age of 70 years, and in a state of destitution which requires instant relief. Mr Young says: "There are many who would gladly assist her, but do not know any address to which to remit sums of money, small though they be, yet of great services to the once beautiful and courted 'Maid of Athens.' Mrs. Black has, besides, an additional claim, being the widow of the late Eng.ish Vice Consul at Missolonghi."

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE.

WOOD & SINN.....Lessees and Managers

To-night, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

The Largest Company, without exception, in America.

Brilliant success of the

MATHEWS TROUPE

in new and startling feats, including ARTHUR GREGORY'S master act on the treble bars.

The talented Dutch Comedian, C. A. GARDNER.

Charley Mathews, Miss Carrie Mathews, Miss Helene Smith, Miss Rose Lee, Dick Carroll and his pups, the General, Master Eddie, and Little Dick, Miss Tilly Rose, Miss Minnie Rashleigh, C. C. Herbert, Harry G. Richmond, Harry Gunn, F. R. Gottlob, Frank H. Nelson.

CONCERT TROUPE of beautiful young ladies, with the star premiere dancseuse, Miss ETTIE REMMELBERG. Miss Sophie Kronenberg, and Mlle. Lavalle, in TWO GRAND BALLETS.

The performance will conclude with the laughable comedietta entitled

JONES' BABY.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Corner Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Oct. 10,

THEODORE THOMAS AND HIS UNEQUALLED ORCHESTRA!

SIXTY DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS.

Mr. GEORGE L. OSGOOD, the young American Tenor, will make his first appearance.

GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock.

Steinway & Sons' celebrated Pianos are used at all the Thomas Concerts.

Reserved seats can be secured at COBB'S Library, 271 Wabash-av.

MYER'S OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

ARLINGTON, COTTON & KEMBLE'S

Minstrels and Burlesque Company.

First week of the pleasing ballad, E. T. TYRRELL. The character artist J. H. MILBURN. Five new songs in this part. Love in a Basket. A Trip to the Moon.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Humpty Dumpty!

Vol. 2, reconstructed and reorganized.

TONY DENIER

And his entire PANTOMIMIC TROUPE, with Willis Cobb and his Trained Dogs, Monkeys, and Goats, and Prof. Rogers and pupils, all in new features, acts, and specialties.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,

Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.

LAST NIGHT OF THE

Rogue's March.

MAJOR GIDEON.....MR. McVICKER.

Friday and Saturday and Saturday Matinee,

ITALIAN OPERA,

PURITANI and TROVATORE.

Under the direction of SIGNOR FABINI, assisted by the entire strength of his class. For particulars see programmes at the ticket office, where seats can be secured without extra charge. Next week—LEAP YEAR.

NIXON'S,

Clinton-st., between Randolph and Washington-sts.

Roberts' Great Troupe

EVERY NIGHT.

IMMENSE HIT OF THE NEW STARS,

Walter Bray, Miss Lizzie Warren, Jas. Mass, Miss Gussie Drayton, and Miss Leona Dare, in conjunction with Manning, Pastor, Hall, &c., &c.

Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Popular Matinee Prices, 25 and 50 cents. No reserved seats.

N. D. ROBERTS, Manager.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

Will on THURSDAY, Oct. 10, offer at auction another large and fine line of

Fancy China Ware,
Bohemian Ware,
Toys, Dressed Dolls, and
Fancy Goods.

Sale at 9:30 a. m.

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS, CAPS, AND CLOTHING,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 10, at 9½ o'clock.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By HARRISON & CO.

Regular Thursday Sale of

DRY GOODS.

Thursday, Oct. 10, at 9 1-2 O'clk.

CARDIGAN JACKETS,
FLANNEL HOODS, LACE CURTAINS,
SILK HAIR NETS, EXTRA GOODS,
FURS, HOSIERY, ETC.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers,

67 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, &C.,

Saturday Morning, Oct. 12, at 9 a. m.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers,

67 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

By A. GOLDSMID & Co.,

84 West Madison.

We shall offer at auction, on Thursday, 10th inst., at 10½ a. m., and 2 p. m., an assortment of GUNS, PISTOLS, and REVOLVERS, to close a consignment.

A. J. CHUBON, Auctioneer.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

On and after to-day we shall be happy to see our friends at our new quarters, 12 and 14 Michigan-st. G. C. DODGE & CO., Importers of Teas.

AUCTION SALES.

By Wm. A. Butters & Co.

Elegant Household Furniture At Auction.

Will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 10, at 10 a. m., all the Parlor, Dining-room, Kitchen, and Bedroom Furniture, contained in the rooms from Hotel, No. 1182 Wabash-av.

Comprising a full assortment of everything required for housekeeping.

VERY DESIRABLE

Marble Front

Dwelling House

AND LOT,

No. 1106 Prairie-Av.,

At Auction, on Friday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, on the premises,

Third House South of Twenty-fourth-st.

The house contains two parlors, sitting-room, library, dressing-room, with fire chambers, bath-room, kitchen, bed-room, with pantries and closets throughout, bronze gas chandeliers and fixtures, hot and cold water on three floors, marble mantels, marble mantels and grates, large brick stable. The house is elegantly finished, and has every modern convenience. This property and terms invite attention.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Remember the Sale

OF 30 SPLENDID LOTS IN

AUSTIN,

And 36 Lots in NORWOOD PARK.

All near the depot of those two flourishing suburban towns. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. on MONDAY, Oct. 16, at our warerooms, 67 South Canal-st., and printed plats and tickets as to size and location of lots can be had at the store 15th Clark-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GRAND AUCTION SALE

OF

CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS

AND

HANDSOME DWELLINGS

AT

HIGHLAND PARK,

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 15, 1872.

Sale commencing at 10 o'clock, on the grounds.

A special train of cars will leave the Milwaukee Depot, corner of Kinzie and Canal-sts., at 9:45 a. m.

Free passes furnished to all who wish to attend the sale.

TERMS UN

THE CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

Special Board Meeting To-Day—Important Question at Issue.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

A week ago, I wrote a communication, which was published in THE TRIBUNE, calling the attention of the Board of Directors of the Chicago University to certain matters connected with that educational institution, which, if public rumor be correct, need inquiring into. These matters were, in substance, as follows:

1. That the University has not kept pace with the prosperity of Chicago.

2. That half a dozen extraordinary opportunities of relieving the financial embarrassments, and of procuring endowments for the University, have notoriously been lost.

3. That the majority of the Faculty have, from the first, and do now, doubt the competency of the President of the University.

4. That the scholarship of the denomination, East and West, have always doubted the Presidential qualifications for his office.

To these allegations it might have been added that many of the students of the University, with enlarged opportunities for observation, have become utterly dissatisfied with the President; and that the educated public of this city have never lacked confidence in him.

But what answer do the friends of Dr. Burroughs make to these statements? Simply no answer at all. But Dr. Burroughs himself, or some one of his friends, fills the ears of a *Times* reporter with a cramped-up story that somebody else wants to get from his official shoes, and that that is the cause of the charges that have been made. His friends attempt to answer the specific allegations of my former communication, but only succeed in stigmatize the controversy as a personal quarrel, and to regard the writer of this, and all who agree with him, as conspirators who work anonymously into publicity.

It is not my wish to deny the good which Dr. Burroughs has done in the early history of the University, but rather to claim that the highest usefulness of the institution now requires that the resignation of the President should be tendered and retire. Some of the most brilliant students that have graced the Faculty of the University have been actually driven away, or compelled to resign, by reason of their want of confidence in the headship.

And it is not true that, owing to the inextricable confusion in which the University accounts have been kept, the several financial agents of the institution have found it pleasanter to resign their positions than to continue the hopeless task of straightening them out?

What is a notorious fact that citizens of Chicago, who live within the shadows of the University, and who would naturally send their sons there if it was such an institution as it promises to be, do, nevertheless, send them away to a distant seat of learning, which do not assert the standing title of University?

With regard to the divine whom Dr. Burroughs calls "an ecclesiastical wire-puller and organizer," it is not necessary that I should say one word. The pastor of the First Baptist Church needs no eulogy. His workings are his defense, far more potent than words. It is enough to say, in the Baptist denomination, the sovereign court, no man stands his superior, as a "Father in the Spiritual Israel," to use Dr. B's. expression. His fault in this case is simply that of an enthusiast in regard to the Chicago University. He raised the endowment of the first Chair in that University by his own personal solicitations at the East, for which he received not one cent compensation. The credit of the last scheme for paying the University debt belongs almost entirely to the members of the First Baptist Church of this city, and the work was done with the most enthusiastic and self-sacrificing encouragement of the pastor. He never received a cent for the work which he did in connection with the scheme, Dr. Burroughs to the contrary notwithstanding.

And this is why the pastor of that church is dragged into the controversy, and charged with the preposterous desire of getting into Dr. B.'s place!

The facts are, that no human being ever received the least intimation that he would, in any case, accept the place, and all the other allegations in reference to said dirine are equally false and malicious, and are in a line with the continuous efforts of the learned President to shift his real issue, and shield himself, while diverting attention to somebody else. The pastor of the First Baptist Church has always been satisfied with his pastorate. It is simply one act in a long plan of the President of the University to get rid of everyone who makes himself conspicuous by contrast with the President, especially in the matter of raising endowments for the University, and in obtaining aid to cancel the debts of the institution.

Dr. B. says, in the Times, that "want of money has crippled the University from the beginning." Very true. That is what we say; but in my more, that, if a man had been at the head of the institution in whom the Baptist denomination had confidence, the University would never have lacked for money.

With regard to the charge that $10,000 was to have gone into the treasury of the University, in addition that the pastor of the First Baptist Church should resign his position on the Board of Directors, it is simply necessary to say that, as soon as the condition was made known, he promptly wrote his resignation; but that the objection of the proposed donor was withdrawn before Dr. E. assumed again his seat upon the Board. The ground for refusing to give anything to the University rested on objections in his mind, the cause of which, the President of the University never visited in no respect to the pastor of the First Baptist Church.

It is manifest that the President of the University wished to refute the allegations herein made, when he attempts to stigmatize those who agree with him as conspirators. He is further called to express his opinion whether they are true or impudence, before he dictates another word, the burden of which is all innuendo. Dr. B. wishes to discuss the facts in the case, and not to make side-issues, he will find in some of his truest friends think that the time has come for him to step aside. "Not that they are Cæsar less, but Rome more."

OBSERVER.

Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: I have noticed, within a day or two, some articles in THE TRIBUNE, relative to the Presidency of this University. They are the public contemptings of a miserable course of slander and detraction engaged in for some twelve years ago, and persistently kept up, in season and out of season, from that time to this; emanating from a single source, and having an object in view: the displacement of that officer, at different times, so far recognized in the public mind as eminent his responsibility for the success of our best citizens, in their judgment, the interests of the University such acceptance. The Board have never yielded to the clamor, and have never, at any time, been brought up, sustained by an almost unanimous vote, as the friends of the University. It has tended to the embarrassment of the management with those who have been identified with the President, and especially in the matter of the opposition. It has stood in the way of the University and otherwise, for the slanderous efforts of the learned President to shift its

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

Bill 40,703, in the Superior Court, Engel & Livingstone v. the Garden City Insurance Company, is the petition of plaintiffs, on behalf of all the Creditors of the Company who may afterwards come in, for relief by the Court, by requiring the Company to give an account of its assets, by cancelling its action as regards the delivery of its notes held for stock due to the stockholders without consideration therefor, and the distribution of its moneys among said stockholders, the Company having, at the same time, outstanding liabilities amounting to $1,500,000. Among other things, it is charged that the unpaid stock due amounted to $160,000, for which the company held the notes of the proprietors, that the cash in hand amounted to $180,000, and that a transfer of the Company's business was made in the shape of re-insurance, to the Commercial Insurance Company, now bankrupt, which was closely followed by the Company dividing its property among itself, that is to say, by giving back said notes to the stockholders, and dividing among them the cash then in hand. Further, that, when the great fire took place, the officers of the Company declared their inability to meet any liabilities, asserting that they had not a single cent at their disposal; that the proprietors immediately bought up all the claims they could, and by management exchanged them with the officers of the concern for the bills that the Treasurer still holds moneys in his hands belonging to the concern justly the property of the creditors, and that the Company is the owner of real estate and mortgages which should be sold by the Court, and an account taken, for the benefit of creditors.

Bill 40,794 is of a similar character.

Business was not transacted in the United States Courts in bankruptcy, nor in the Circuit and Superior Chancery Courts, yesterday.

Major Stephenson, Deputy Clerk of the Superior Court, is still unable to attend to business in consequence of indisposition.

Judge Jameson sat, yesterday, just long enough to send the Grand Jury to their labors.

Judge Tree will sit, to-day, at 2 o'clock, to set cases for the following week.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

LAW—JUDGE PORTER.

Defaults and judgments in the following cases: 1,843, Ross v. Hatch, $426.96.——2,262, Barker v. Thompkins, $1,634.97.——2,642, Hubbard v. Thompkins, $256.36.——2,664, Wright v. Dilch, $260.——2,553, Whitney v. Clark, $194.28.——2,625, Allen v. Whipple, $247.92.——2,617, Markley v. Rhiman, $68.34.——2,488, Ives v. Taylor, $305.87.——2,468, Cook v. Crittenden, $90.26.——2,587, Bogle v. McCord, $238.——2,606, Pease v. Clark, $120.64.——2,670, Holmes v. Bonn, $265.17, v. Fuller only, and v. the other defendants.——2,645, Warner v. Lamar Insurance Company, $2,500.

Defaults as follows: 2,534, Clayburg v. Hope.——2,468, Whitcomb v. Lamar Insurance Company.——2,491, Rose v. Fairfield.——2,496, Scoville v. Same.——2,589, Burrows v. Same.——2,598, Reynolds v. Same.——2,490, Ryan v. Rogers (against Rogers only).——2,616, Blanchard v. Wheeler.——2,809, Goldie v. Knickerbocker Insurance Company.——2,650, Beacon v. Hayes.——1,319, Durand v. Heinze.——1,653, Durand v. Fullman (against Hy. Fullman).——3,091, Wilson v. Lamb.

Judgments as follows: 2,465, Bacon v. Phelps (v. J. Young Scammon on his answer, $90.15).——2,190, Mayo v. Winchell, $239.90.

Orders as follow: 2,603, Latimer v. Tascott. Demurrer to second and third pleas overruled, and leave to replead.——2,535, Kreider v. Warren. Time to defendant to plead extended till 14th inst.——2,593, Haydan v. Kline. Same till 11th inst.——2,646, Bolgert v. Deehner. Dismissed at defendant's costs with proviso for setting aside order of martin, on affidavit of merits.——2,579, Frost v. Stephens. Time to defendant to plead extended till this morning.——365 a, Wood v. Powell. Leave to plaintiff to file new narr, and ordered summons and narr to Monahan v. Lee. Leave to plaintiff to file new narr.——David M. Ford v. Edwin Walker. Assumpsit. Motion by plaintiff that judgment of April 7, 1871, be satisfied of record.——1,668, Dunn v. Riley. Jury trial ordered.

Cases.—3, 5, 5 a, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, to 26, inclusive, and 28.

NEW SUITS.

40,778. Geo. Jones v. Commercial Insurance Company. Covenant.——Assumpsit, $5,000. Arnold Gripp.——40,779. T. L. A. Valiquet for use of Octave Valiquet v. Republic Insurance Company. Assumpsit. Wm. H. Sisson, attorney.——40,780. P. Hy. Masoto v. Hibernia Insurance Company. Same. $1,000. E. P. Payne, attorney.——40,781. City v. Seckner. Appeal from South Side Police Court. A fine of $20 for disorderly conduct.——40,782. Enos Brown v. Commercial Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $2,000. Lyman & Peck, attorneys.——40,783. Michael Fitzgerald v. Garden City Insurance Company. Covenant, $1,500.——40,784. Taylor & Wright v. R. Russell. Same. $2,000.——40,785. Howe v. Russell, attys.——40,786 to 40,790 Inclusive. Insurance suits. 4791, many suits, Meyer v. Fredk. Thumel. Divorce on the ground of respondent being already married.——40,792 C. G. Kemper, for use of Hamlin, Hale & Co., v. Reid. $3,000. Rich & Thomas attorneys.——40,793. Engel & Livingston v. Garden City Insurance Company. Creditor's bill.——40,794. R. Rosenthal & Pence, attys.——40,795. R. Lowenthal et. al. v. Commercial Insurance Company. Same.——40,796. Same v. Kelly et. al., Knickerbocker Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $3,000. Rosenthal & Pence, attorneys.——40,796-7. Insurance cases.——40796. Andrew v. Eliza McKeon. Divorce. Adultery.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

LAW—JUDGE ROGERS.

200. Pitcrd v. Dimock. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs on call, for want of prosecution.——209. Benedict v. Warner & Proprietors of Bridford Company. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs on call, for want of prosecution.——211. Parker v. Bishop. Suit dismissed at plaintiff's costs, for want of prosecution.——220. Quinn v. Lynch. Continued at plaintiff's costs, on affidavit filed.——227. Leon v. Chicago & Alton Railroad. Suit dismissed at plaintiff's costs on call, for want of prosecution.——229. Jury again called, trial and verdict defendant guilty, and plaintiff's damages at $1,000.——230. DePriest v. Schoenhofer. Jury trial. Verdict, guilty, property in plaintiff, and damages assessed at $250, and judgment on verdict.——231. Brennan v. Sontag. Jury trial, not concluded.

Call—120 to 148. 190 on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH.

1,602. Murphy v. Truesdell. Motion to dismiss appeal for want of affidavit of merits.

Railroad condemnation case, Eberhardt et al. defendants. On trial.

JUDGE TREE.

52. McClelland v. Seeley. Hearing set for Friday, 10 a. m.

NEW SUITS.

4,389 to 4,426. Insurance suits only.——4,427 Thomas v. Pegler. Judgment by confession. Action on a promissory note for $100. E. L. Brainerd for plaintiff and John J. Knickerbocker for defendant.——4,428. Markinson v. Seemwiles. Appeal from Justice Welsh.——4,429. Chas. McLaughlin and Timothy Ryan v. Joseph B. Bickerdike. Trespass. $2,000.——4,430. Isaac Greenfelder for use of W. W. Perkins v. Northwestern Fidelity Fire Insurance & Commercial Insurance Company. Covenant, $12,000. Rosenthal & Pence, attorneys.——4,431. International Bank v. Bernard Heeney and Archibald Campbell. Assumpsit, $5,000. Rosenthal & Pence, attorneys.——4,432. Insurance suits.——4,433. Thomas v. Elizabeth Hackel. Divorce. Adultery.——4,430. Taylor & Smith v. Charles W. Colebour. Assumpsit, $3,000. P. C. Ingalls, attorney.——4,435. Chase Bros. v. F. W. & George Burt. Assumpsit, $900. P. C. Ingalls, attorney.——4,441. William H. Thomas v. Cornell Watch Co. as garnishee of Char es Pegler, Judgment sanctioned against Pegler of $241.75. E. L. Brainerd et al.——4,442. Dugan for use of M. A. Rorke v. Hy. Furst. Case $1,000. M. A. Rorke & Son, attorneys.——4,443. Tilley & Fox v. Balbach Smelting and Refining Company. Assumpsit, $500. B. W. Ellis.——4,444. Wright & Burke v. Commercial Insurance Company, Assumpsit, $3,500. Prentice & Hooker, attorneys.——4,445 to 4,463, insurance suits.——4,464. P. F. Murphy v. John V. Farwell & Co. and Timothy M. Bradley. Replevin.——4,465, 6, 7, 8, insurance suits.——4,469, M. A. Rorke v. Mc. E. Gonden. Restoration of will and trusts thereunder.——4,470, Maria v. John A. Griswold. Appeal from Justice Austin.——4,471 to 4,473, inclusive, insurance suits.

BURNT RECORDS SUIT.

17, John H. Dunham v. George Smith et al. Petition to confirm title to the s w ¼ of Sec 11, Town 38, n range 14 e of 3d p m, except Lots 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 and 140, in Dunham's Subdivision of the s 641 ft. of the s w ¼ of the s w ¼ of Sec 11, Town 38, n Range 14, e of 3d p m. A. H. Lawrence, Atty.

THE COUNTY COURT.

ESTATES—JUDGE WALLACH.

Ellen Jane Vannetta et al., minors. Guardianship to James Vannetta. Bond of $20,000 approved.

Addison E. Gilmore et al., minors. Mortgage of east ½ of Lot 1, and east ½ of Lot 2, Block 22, fractional Section 15, to United States Mortgage Company for $3,000 approved.

Simon Nodeck. Claims allowed. David Metzler, $116.25, and Charles Tousaint, $56.36.

Albert Rieber. Claim of D. Richter for $250, allowed.

Frederick Lehmann. Claims allowed—Jos. Kertz, $2,097.82, and Francis Kern, $3,658.50.

Sophia and Henrietta Miller. Guardianship to Nicholas Birren. Bond of $31,000 approved.

Joseph Schneider. Will proven. Letters testamentary to widow. Bond for $6,000, to be approved.

Charles Henry and Anne Cathaina. Files restored to original bonds.

PROBATE BONDS.

Jacob Weber et al. Bond for $400 approved.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

JUDGE McALLISTER.

Grand Jury.—Two more grand jurors having been obtained by the Sheriff, the Inquiring Jurors was recalled to the room, who briefly addressed them as to their duties, and discharged them for the week.

The Court adjourned until to-day.

THE ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

WEDNESDAY'S BUSINESS.

OTTAWA, Ill., October 2.—In the Supreme Court to-day, the following business was transacted:

Cases submitted on printed arguments.

32. People's docket. Motion for extension of time for filing briefs, and time extended ten days.——10. Walsh v. The People. Time extended one week for filing briefs.——14. Time extended to the 15th instant to file abstracts.——33. Civil Docket. Supersedeas awarded on giving bond of $1,600, with sufficient sureties.——38. Petition for rehearing denied.——351. Motion for separate maintenance, $200 allowed, to be paid first week.——372. Summons and narr. returnable this day week.——341. Affirmance as to suits, and

Same given to the 20th for both parties to file points.——342. Motion to set aside affirmance and dismiss writ of error, and for leave to file briefs.——346. Motion to set aside affirmance.——416. Same order.——54. Rehearing allowed.——Argument postponed.

427. Motion for leave to file record, and also motion to continue the case to next term.——33. Motion for certiorari.——391. Motion to set aside order of affirmance, and for time to file abstracts and brief.——176. Motion to file stipulation instead of formal return of certiorari.——332. Motion for leave to file amended bill of exceptions.——338. Motion to set aside order of affirmance.——360. Motion for further time for appellee to file briefs.——365. Same motion.——371. Same.——376. Motion for time for appellant and appellee to file briefs.——384. Motion for further time to file briefs and time allowed ten days each. Petition for rehearing denied, and the Court takes the case.——415. Dismissed with five per cent. damages. Lawrence, C. J., said that in the case for re-hearing, the court would take the case, with leave to answer the petition in ten days.——73. Taken on call.——74. Same.——84. Same.——86. *Certiorari* allowed. Motion for continuance.——92. Taken.——54. Same.

CASES PASSED TO FOOT OF DOCKET.

162. Taken on call.——163. Same.——184. Same.——223. Same.——201. Passed.——403. Continued.——409 Same order.——412 to 417, inclusive. Standing on motion.——419 and 420, undisposed of.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Court adjourned to next Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

EVANSTON.

Citizens' Meeting to Consider Railroad Matters—The Women's Educational Society's Lecture Course.

A meeting of the citizens of Evanston was held in the Town Hall last Tuesday evening, to confer with the Town Trustees in regard to the petition of the Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company for the right of way on Sherman avenue. E. B. Paul was called to the Chair, and Theodore Reese was chosen Secretary.

Mr. W. C. Goudy, attorney of the road, stated the wishes of the Company. He did not expect the road to pay for two or three years, but the charter permitted the Company to hold real estate to the value of $300,000, and thought that as a real estate speculation it might be made to pay; also that the stock is held by the North Side Horse Car Company, and they had no understanding or interest in common with any other corporation, and that the Company would build the road within a year.

The petition was discussed by Messrs. Huse, Hurd, Jones, Scates, and others, the prevailing sentiment being adverse to granting the petition without additional guarantees and restrictions.

The superior accommodations offorded by the Chicago & Northwestern Road were set forth by property-owners on the avenue as sufficient for the present wants. Mr. Hurd wanted the Company to enter on the west ridge, and he would give them the right of way in front of his property.

After tabling a resolution of instruction to the Trustees, the meeting adjourned for one week.

The Women's Educational Association of Evanston have arranged a course of lectures for the season as follows: Nov. 11, Edward Everett Hale—subject, "He Did His Level Best;" George MacDonald, Jan. 13, 1873, and Mrs. Livermore, Feb. 14, 1873, the latter lecturing on the subject, "What Shall We Do with Our Girls?" The object of these lectures being so laudable, they cannot fail to be well attended.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THOMAS CONCERTS.

On yesterday, two concerts were given by the Thomas orchestra at Aiken's Theatre, by reason of an extra matinee. A light programme was arranged for the afternoon concert, made up of the following numbers: The andante of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony; a nocturne by Ernst and Hauser's Hungarian Melodies, violin solo by Jacobson; Schubert's "Serenade," by Mr. Osgood; Leizh's weird Mephisto Waltz; Till's familiar due for flute and French horn; Strauss' waltz, "Village Swallows" Gounod's "Ave Maria" for violins, harp and orchestra; and the "Tannhauser" March. The concert was a very pleasant one, but the attendance was not thoroughly satisfactory, probably owing to the fact that it was not very generally understood there would be an extra performance.

At the evening concert, the third of the regular series, the house was thoroughly filled with a brilliant and at the same time very musical audience. The interest of the programme, of course, centered in the popular Seventh Symphony of Beethoven's. By one of Thomas' happy thoughts it was preceded by the overture to "Iphigenia in Aulis," with which Gluck fought Piccini so furiously in Paris, and the tenor aria from the "Messiah," "Every Valley." They were admirable numbers to lead the way to the symphony, massive, majestic and constructed upon given forms. The overture was superbly given, but neither Mr. Osgood's method nor voice are adapted to oratorio music. His singing has neither the force nor the finish which this fine tenor aria requires. The symphony performance was almost a new revelation, although it has been played here, or played at here, many times. There has been but one occasion in our remembrance at which justice has been done to it, and that was at the National Peace Jubilee, held in 1867; but here Thomas rendering was marked by a clearness and precision which that orchestra failed to reach, and was specially characterized by the quickness of his tempos. These were admirably adapted to the first three movements where the rhythm is very marked, but in the finale the orchestra was taxed to its utmost to follow the baton through the instrumental jubilation with which Beethoven has closed this immortal work. It was a triumphant success nevertheless. From the strong, sharp opening chords of the introduction to the harmonic outbursts of the finale, each movement was clearly developed, the motives brought out with the utmost distinctness, and the poetical rhythm kept in perfect proportion. The remarkable effects in the scherzo produced by the simple change of time and manner of playing were superbly interpreted, showing a keen and thorough appreciation of the movement by the conductor, and an intelligent and hearty sympathy with his rending of it by the orchestra. The symphony was written by Beethoven when he was in the very height of his power, and, with the exception of the Ninth, which reaches a grander climax, is the most perfect of his works. It is a fortunate event for music when such a symphony meets with a conductor and orchestra capable of seizing it in its entirety, and producing it according to the ideas which the composer had in his mind when he wrote it. Classical music has suffered most in this country from incapable musicians. The people have failed to understand it or get its real meaning too often, because the performers have been ignorammises or careless, slovenly players. A few such performances as that of the Seventh Symphony last evening would rapidly educate the people to a hearty appreciation of legitimate music and give classical music a warm welcome where there is now only cavil or inability to understand. Theodore Thomas is doing the same work for Wagner that he has for Beethoven. On Tuesday evening he produced selections from "Der Fliegende Hollander," last evening from the first act of "Lohengrin," and has underlined "Tristan and Isolde" for this evening, "Die Walkneren" for Friday, and further selections from "Lohengrin" for Saturday. The performance of the "Lohengrin" first act music, so deftly instrumented and colored, gave superb dramatic force to it, which is the first element of Wagner's strength. Without clear and careful attention to this feature, Wagner's music, especially in inter-melodic passages, is apt to become a confused jumble of discords and involved harmony without meaning. These, however, have a meaning, and play an important part. There are richly colored accessories leading by many strange, but always carefully planned, ways into the richest of melodies or broadest of harmonies, which are all the more effective by way of contrast. The remainder of the programme was light in character, embracing Schubert's "Dream of Spring" from the "Winter's Journey," sung by Mr. Osgood; Schumann's "Sweet Song" and the Mendelssohn Canzonetta, for string orchestra, and Liszt's wild and brilliant Rakoczy March. This evening the following programme will be given.

PART I.

Overture—The Watercarrier.....Cherubini
Allegretto—Eighth Symphony.....Beethoven
Concerto, for Violin—Op. 64, Andante and Finale.....Mendelssohn
Mr. S. E. Jacobsohn
Song—Delight, Op. 14, Poem by Goethe.....Schubert
Mr. George L. Osgood
Gavotte—Berceuse and Finale—Jocelyn and Isolde.....Wagner
PART II.
Overture—William Tell.....Rossini
Tranmerei.....Schumann
Ballad—Rise Mariotty and Speak to Me Love.....Osgood
Mr. George L. Osgood.
Waltz—Wine, Woman, and Song.....Strauss
Galop—Japanese.....A. H. Pease
THE PEARNI OPERA SEASON.

The Pearni season of opera commences at McVicker's Theatre on Friday evening, and will embrace three performances, Friday evening, Saturday afternoon, and Saturday evening. The cast will include the following: Pearni, Mme. Parepa; Arline, Miss Kellogg; Thaddeus, Mr. Castle; Devilshoof, Mr. Whitney; Florestein, Mr. Peakes; Count Arnheim, Mr. Seguin; Gypsy Queen, Mme. Testa; Captain, Mr. Rosenberg; Buda, Mr. Ryse; Ortrudis, Mme. Rudersdorff; Elemer, Mr. Castle; Conductor, Mr. Arbuckle. The sale of seats will commence this morning at 9 o'clock.

THE FANTI-MARIO TROUPE.

Mr. Charles Levy, the agent of Max Strakosch, is in the city making arrangements for the appearance of the latter's concert troupe. The time and place have not yet been decided. The troupe embraces Carlotta Patti, Signor Mario, Mlle. Teresa Carreno (pianiste) Anna Louise Cary (contralto), Mons. Emile Sauret (violinist), and Signor Marzo (accompanist).

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

To-night "The Rogue's March" will be presented for the last time, as, for the remainder of the week, the theatre will be given up to other uses. The operatic concerts of Signor Farini will undoubtedly be well attended. Of the play that has been holding the boards successfully for nearly two weeks, we have several times spoken at length. It has done much better than could have been expected, everything considered, and will be remembered kindly by many who have seen it.

GLOBE THEATRE.

The new South Side attractions have militated somewhat against the success of the vaudeville business, but it has thus far during the week found many admirers. The various features of the new bill have been mentioned in our columns. The best are the Machewa Family, who add spice and variety, the farcoids, who never fail to excite laughter, and the ballet, which still draws the bald-headed to the front seats of the parquet. There are also some weak points,—there are too many children, too much bad ballad singing, and two or three people who would not give strength to any performance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Audiences of good size are still the rule at the Academy. Tony Denier has many of the qualities of a first-class clown, and infuses a great deal of spirit and life into his tricks and transformations. But his unnecessary coarseness and vulgarity have injured him in the estimation of many good people, and permanently damaged the pantomime business, which, because it appeals especially to the young and pure minded, should be kept above reproach. He closes his engagement this week, and will be followed by Miss Ada Gray.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. Myers is adding weekly to the strength of his company and the excellence of his performance. There is no pleasanter place of light entertainment in the city just at present than his Minstrel Hall. With the jokes and humorous ballads of Cotton and Kemble, the sentimental ditties of Kayne, Surridge, and Campbell, the character songs of Milburn, and the liberal infusion of burlesque acts, the visitor is assured of a most agreeable evening. The present programme will be given every evening this week and at the Saturday matinee.

BARNUM'S MENAGERIE.

The crowd of people visiting Barnum's Museum, Menagerie, and Circus, has been increasing daily since Monday. There seems to be no end to the people coming to see the many curious things he has to show them. There have been four performances a day, and at each the great tent has been crowded, so that even the 10,000 seats failed to furnish accommodations for all. The last exhibitions will be given to-day, which is timely warning to those who have failed so far to improve their opportunities. To-morrow the great show is billed for Aurora; on Saturday, for Ottawa. A word to the wise is sufficient.

THE BRICKLAYERS' STRIKE.

The Union Men Make a Demonstration at McCormick's New Reaper Factory—A Large Force of Police Sent to the Works.

The Union bricklayers are still idle, and, as the bosses are not inclined to to yield to their demands, will probably remain unemployed for some time to come. Gangs of them daily patrol the streets in the "burnt district," intimidating non-Union workmen who are satisfied to work ten hours for $5. Men engaged on two buildings were driven off yesterday by the strikers. About 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a despatch reached the Police Headquarters requesting Superintendent Washburn to send a squad of officers to McCormick's reaper factory, erecting on Ashland ave ue near Twenty-second street. A large body f the disaffected, numbering about one hundred and twenty-five, had marched to the building and appointed a committee to visit the men engaged there and request them to cease work. The contractors, Messrs. Miller & Co., refused to allow the committee to approach the bricklayers, and they retired to report to the main body. A consultation was held, and the crowd withdrew, but not before threatening to return in the afternoon and compel the workmen to quit laboring. The police were asked for to prevent an anticipated assault. Captain Hickey, Sergeant Garrity and forty officers were detailed to protect the men, and they reached the locality about 1 o'clock. The strikers failed to make their appearance up to 4 o'clock, when half of the police were marched to their station houses, the remainder being posted around the building to be ready if the Union men did present themselves.

Some of the contractors have offered to make the concession demanded by the Union—$4 for eight hours' work; but the bricklayers refuse to accept it unless they are allowed ten hours' pay for working the same length of time. This is declared unjust and absurd, and the employing bricklayers say they will cover their buildings up and allow them to remain so all winter sooner than yield. Many of the streets on the south Side, north of Monroe street, are deserted, workmen being engaged on but very few buildings in that locality.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Another Hotel.

Thomas Kendrick & Co., formerly of the Nevada House, early in November, will open the Central Hotel, to be conducted on the European plan, in Central Block, corner of Washington and Market streets. The hotel will consist of 200 rooms, 40 of them *en suite*, the old Board of Trade hall, 70x100 feet, to be used as a dining-room, and a billiard room with ten tables will also be connected with the hotel. The proprietors will make a specialty of sample-rooms, in which commercial travellers may display their goods. The office, 80x80 feet, the gents' reading and writing rooms, the ladies' and gents' parlors, etc., will be on the second floor, while an elevator, running night and day, will convey guests to the upper floors.

A Cheerful Husband.

On Tuesday morning, David Carroll, who lives on the corner of Kossuth and Wallace streets, went home and found his wife lying on the floor. He called to her, but she did not answer him. Believing that she was drunk, he went to bed and slept soundly until morning. Upon awakening, he noticed that his wife had not moved, and, realizing that something was the matter, made an examination, and discovered that she was dead. The Coroner was notified, and held an inquest yesterday afternoon. Paralysis of the heart caused the woman's death.

Everything.

As there was no quorum at the meeting of the Hyde Park Board of Trustees on Tuesday, they adjourned to meet next Saturday afternoon.

—The German Evangelical Lutheran Church (Pastor Wunder's) on the corner of Franklin and Superior streets, was dedicated yesterday, being the anniversary of its destruction.

—A scientific meeting of the State Microscopical Society of Illinois, will be held on Friday evening at the residence of Mr. H. H. Babcock, No. 11 Eighteenth street.

—A slight fire in a barn in the rear of the building on the northwest corner of Catharine and Morgan streets, at 4 o'clock last evening, occasioned an alarm from Box No. 265.

—Members of the Executive Committee of the Sixth Ward Greeley and Brown Club are requested to attend a meeting to-morrow evening, at 207 Archer avenue, to transact business of importance.

—Messrs. M. E. Hale and Joel D. Harvey, well-known citizens, have purchased the interest of Messrs. Smith, Foster & Wing in the People's Omnibus and Baggage Company, under whose management the line will lose none of its former reputation.

—Michael Doyle, aged 47 years, who was in the employ of a Mr. Howard, fell watchman, accidentally fell into the Ogden Canal, near North avenue bridge, on Tuesday night, and was drowned. His body was recovered and removed to No. 228 Sherman street, where his wife and three children reside.

—A public meeting, to consider the subject of the enforcement of the Sunday Liquor law, will be held in the Thirty-first Street Presbyterian Church to-morrow evening. This is the first of a series of meetings to be held under the auspices of Life Boat Lodge of Good Templars.

—Mrs. Barbara Schring, of No. 110 North Halsted street, was taken to the Asylum yesterday afternoon, while witnessing the performance at

the Thomas concerts.

—Mrs. Barbara Schring, of No. 110 North Halsted street, was taken to the Asylum yesterday afternoon, while witnessing the performance at the Thomas concerts.

ANTI-CAUCUS.

A meeting of the citizens of the Seventh Ward will be held at the house of Fred. Endelking, No. 104 Canalport avenue, Oct. 11, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing a committee to select a good man to represent the ward in the Common Council for the next two year. All good citizens are requested to attend, irrespective of party.

WM. H. CONELY,	P. MALLOW,
WM. RALSIGH,	JOHN ASKWITH,
FRANK KNIGHT,	JOHN HURLL,
JOHN STARTS,	ROBERT SUMMERS,
JOHN GRIFFIN,	JAMES SUMMERS,
THOMAS O'CONNELL,	H. HENDERSON,
FRED. ENDLIEN.	FRED. ZENTENMEISTER.

POLITICAL RESIGNATIONS.

The Liberal Republican and Democratic Central Committees met yesterday. The meeting was private, but it is understood that all the candidates nominated for county officers will place their resignations in the hands of the Committee, and that they will be accepted or declined, as may seem best. The resignation of Mr. Moran necessitates a remodelling of the entire ticket. His resignation, which was handed in on Tuesday morning, reads as follows:

To the Liberal Democratic and Republican Central Committees.

GENTLEMEN: I am not an office-seeker, and never have been. I was nominated for the office of State's Attorney by the Democratic Convention, because I was regarded as a fair representative of a large and respectable portion of the community, who are supporting the present Liberal movement. The success of that movement is in my estimation of much greater importance to the people of this country than that I should run for or even be elected to office. Looking at the present composition of the Liberal County ticket, I am satisfied that some gentleman who will represent a different element of our population should be placed upon the ticket for the office of State's Attorney. To the end that the movement in which we are so deeply interested may be successful, and with sincere gratitude to the friends who gave me such generous and hearty support in the Convention, I respectfully decline the nomination.

T. A. MORAN.

ANOTHER BURKE.

Oration by the Famous Dominican Orator at St. Mary's Catholic Church, Last Evening.

The Rev. Thomas Burke, the famous orator of the Dominican order, lectured, last evening, in the new St. Mary's Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge court. Father Burke was born in the City of Galway, Ireland. His home is in the Dominican Convent, Dublin, where he holds a high place in the order. He has delivered some two hundred lectures in the United States, and there is always something new and varied in them. Being a man of genius, he is liable to break forth at any moment and under any circumstances into something brilliant. He ranks as a speaker with Cahill, McHale, Lavelle, Ronyon, and other distinguished Irish Catholic divines and orators.

He appeared last evening robed in the simple habit of a Dominican friar; a tall, well-built man, with a strong Celtic countenance and a sallow complexion. Perhaps he is in the vicinity of 40 years of age. His voice is strong and clear, with a racy flavor of his native soil in it. He talks slowly, and with deliberation, until reaching a climax, when he grows impassioned and warm. With Demosthenes he believes in action, and is endowed with considerable dramatic ability. His humor is genuine and native. It evokes laughter at one moment, and the pathos of the next makes people cry.

The audience was called for 8 o'clock, but was there long before that hour, every seat and all the standing room in the church being occupied. Bishop Foley, Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, and a large number of Catholic clergy were present. While waiting, the audience was entertained with music. Miss McCarthy sang *Ave Maria* in solo with pleasing effect, and Miss Farrell "Angels ever bright and fair," with equal success.

At the outset the reverend gentleman made a touching allusion to the fire. A declaration of love for his native land was pleasant to the Irish ears of his audience. After further preliminary remarks, including a reference to the new church, he invited the attention of the audience to the harmony of Catholic worship, and its adaptability to supply the wants and longings of the soul of man. He ineidentally reminded Catholics that no person was ever brought into the Catholic Church by calling hard names, for generally they were not true, and there was more that was good in other denominations than was generally supposed. The Catholic worship was explained and eulogized, and, under the five heads of the Eucharist, the Confessional, the Virgin Mary, Praying for the Dead, and the Litany of the Church, a brilliant lecture was spoken. It lasted two hours.

ALL TALK AND NO FIGHT.

A Spaniard Ordered to Sink an American Vessel, But Doesn't Do It.

From La Revista of Puerto Cabello, Sept. 11.

On Saturday night almost the entire population of this city went out to witness the departure of the Virginius, which vessel is already celebrated among us. Her pluck filled the spectators, who eagerly followed her every movement, with admiration, and they had the satisfaction of losing sight of her on the horizon without a mishap.

The Virginius arrived at Colon, Aspinwall, last year, with her papers in perfect order, and the authorities of the place had consequently no hesitation in receiving her. Shortly after her arrival there, a Spanish man-of-war put in. Her commander, without loss of time, addressed a note to the President of the State of Panama. In said note he denounced the Virginius as a pirate, and said his surprise that the hospitality of the port should be extended to such a vessel. He wound up by demanding that she should be immediately delivered up to him. The President stated in reply that the Virginius was a merchant vessel belonging to a friendly nation, and that as such it was not only impossible for him to order her out of Colombian waters, but that, as in duty bound, he should give her every protection.

Thus frustrated in his purpose, the Spanish commander asked for reinforcements, and from that moment several Spanish men-of-war established an unceasing vigilance on the Virginius. In order to prevent the escape of this much-coveted prize, a formal Blockade was established, two or three vessels which relieved each other constantly remaining at Aspinwall with orders to sink the Virginius if she attempted to leave port.

She remained thus blockaded many months in Aspinwall. She had to repair several pieces of her machinery, which had been ordered at the North. At last when her repairs were completed she got ready for sea. She shipped a new crew, all her hands having been changed, from the Captain to the last sailor. Even the engineers were removed and their places filled by others from New York.

When finally ready, she was preparing to leave for Puerto Cabello, when the famous Pizarro, known as "the bragger," sent word to the Captain that if he attempted to leave his anchorage he would unhesitatingly sink him. By good luck, at this serious stage of the matter, the American vessel of war Kansas appeared upon the scene as if by enchantment, having put into Aspinwall for coal. When the American Minister at Bogota, then in Aspinwall, heard of the circumstances and learned the threats which had been made against the Virginius, he sent for the Captain of the Kansas, and, after consultation with the American Consul, they placed the persecuted Virginius under the protetion of the United States guns.

The Virginius was ready to leave for Puerto Cabello, and so informed the Captain of the Kansas. The latter at once sent a note to the Commander of the Pizarro, in which he stated that he had been informed of the threats and hostile intentions against the Virginius, a merchant vessel of the United States, duly cleared, and that he was bound to inform him, that, in spite of everything that had been stated, the Virginius would leave port at 1 o'clock that day under his escort. The Commander of the Pizarro replied that if the Virginius attempted to leave he would sink her, and that if it was necessary he would do the same with the Kansas, and even in an extreme case, open fire on the city.

The Commander of the Kansas, believing that such threats from an officer of the royal navy of Spain would undoubtedly be carried out, hoisted his flag and got his ship ready for action. Precisely at 1 o'clock he signalled the Virginius to start. The Pizarro, who had her steam up, did the same, and all three vessels steamed out of port together. The Virginius passed so close to the Pizarro that voices on one vessel were distinctly heard on the other. But this lasted only a few moments, for in half an hour the Virginius had gained four miles on her pursuer. The Kansas then signalled the Virginius to stop, and coming close up asked Captain Bowen if he thought further protection necessary. The latter replied that no further escort was required, because he had as yet used only half steam. After saluting the Kansas, the Virginius went on her way to Carthagena, where she had to put in for coal, and the Kansas returned to Aspinwall, passing close to the Pizarro, whose braggart of a Captain had not carried out any of his threats.

The Virginius remained a few days at Carthagena, whence she sailed for this port, arriving here on the 16th of May last. The Pizarro came in on the following day. The Arapiles, a Spanish iron-clad, was at this time lying at anchor at the entrance of the harbor, and when the Virginius was coming in the Arapiles sent a boat to examine her, and, as soon as the commander was satisfied that the new arrival was the vessel whose destruction had been sworn to, he ordered the large steam-launch, which carried guns, to be put in the water with all speed. He then went ashore and presented himself to the Captain of the Port, and to General Berrio, who was then Assistant Secretary of the Government at this place, and notified them that he expected that they would not allow the Virginius, which had just dropped her anchor, to leave the port; that she was a pirate, and that, if the local authorities refused to accede to his demand, he would take steps to insure the carrying out of his purpose. The reply was that the Virginius was a merchant vessel belonging to a friendly nation, and as her papers were in order, the hospitality of the port could not be refused to her, nor could she be denied the right of egress whenever she chose to go.

The Spanish Commander was highly dissatisfied, and by his talk one would suppose that he intended to capture by force the prize which had been refused. As he did, however, was to quarter sundry of his crew on board of several Spanish merchantmen which were anchored close to the Virginius. Perhaps he was awaiting further orders from his Government.

Meanwhile the prosecuted vessel repaired a leak which had started on her last trip, and the Spanish quadron, composed of four men-of-war, formed a cordon around her form which it was difficult to escape. These vessels were at times relieved by others, and thus matters stood for months. At last the Arapiles whose machinery was out of order, put to sea, towed by the Isabel la Catolica. The Pizarro was left here, and in her turn was relieved by the Vasco Nunez de Gillez.

As soon as the Virginius was repaired, in spite of all the threats of her enemies, who swore that they had peremptory orders from their Government to sink her, she got ready for sea. She was duly cleared at the Custom House and at the American Consulate. Her papers were in perfect order, and she took a bill of health from the Dutch Consul, her destination being the neighboring island of Curacoa. She announced her departure for 6 p. m., but some hours before that she was detained till half-past 7. The Spaniard was ready for sea at 5 o'clock, and steamed about the harbor, in front of and behind the castle, anxiously waiting for the 6t moment to try his guns upon his defenceless adversary. But his ardor appeared suddenly to cool; perhaps he was fatigued; but, anyhow, shortly after 7 o'clock, when all danger was past, he dropped his anchor close to the French corvette Christian Bonard.

It was not quite night when the whistle of the Virginius was heard. The ship was dressed out in all her bunting and brilliantly illuminated with many-colored lanterns. The moon, which had been momentarily hidden behind a heavy bank of clouds, shone forth as the hero of the day steamed out, calmly majestic, the Virginius ran along by the walls, the baths, and the shore as far as the Estacada. The whole population anxiously followed her movements. Many believed in the threats of the Vasco Nunez de Bilboa. They dreaded that at any moment she might open her guns upon the cockle shell of her enemy, who had only courage and agility to oppose the force of her implacable enemy. But the latter never moved, while the Virginius, as soon as she reached La Estacada, resolutely steamed straight toward the Spaniard, passing a few yards under her stern.

In this situation, and going only at half speed, the Virginius blew her whistle loud and long—the only vengeance she could take after so tedious a persecution. She steamed due north, and the Vasco Nunez de Bilboa made no show of fight. The enthusiasm of the crowd was immense, and vented itself in clamorous applause for the gallant American.

The Spaniard, at length recovering from his stupor, resolved upon pursuit, and at a desperately slow pace followed in the wake of the Virginius. The latter quickly disappeared on the horizon.

Three fishing smacks which arrived here on Sunday morning report that on Saturday night the Virginius and the Vasco Nunez passed them, and that the latter was four leagues astern. Thus has ended this grand crusade of the Spanish squadron in the worst and most shameful failure. The Gerona anchored here yesterday.

A REAL SOLDIER ON BURNSIDE.

The Commander of Sherman's Left Wing on the Pittsburgh Convention, Greeley, and Burnside—Pungent Suggestions from General Slocum—Side References to Fredericksburg, East Tennessee, and the Mine Explosion.

*General A. E.